





# Athens Mayor Eyes the Future, and Papandreou's Job

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The mayor of Athens, Miltiades Evert, is a man whose ebullient self-confidence seems undiminished by the seeming anomalies on which his office appears to rest.

A conservative, he was voted into office last year in an election marked by a split in his adversaries' camp. The split robbed his Socialist predecessor, Dimitris Beis, of vital Communist support and forced a runoff, in which Mr. Evert prevailed.

And such is the uneven division of power between the central authorities and the city that the mayor's ambitious plans for a new look to Greece's oldest and most polluted capital may be realized, to a large extent, only by the spending and efforts of the Socialist government of his adversary, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Yet in the view of some Western diplomats and Greek analysts, Mr. Evert, a 48-year-old former minister of finance much given to laughter, is the prime contender in the internal power plays of the New Democracy opposition for the leadership held by Constantine Mitsotakis.

That would make him a contender for the

Greek leadership, and some political analysts call him the heir apparent.

The impression of political advancement is not one that Mr. Evert seeks to dispel. "Every cadet leaving the military academy thinks he can become a general," he said. "So every politician has this ambition. And I have this ambition."

Not, he added, that he was in any hurry, while he yet had the mayoral job to do; it is a job with a term of four years, two years beyond the next scheduled general elections in 1989, and with problems that seem far more obvious than their solutions.

Athens has rapidly grown but without a development strategy. Yet, in the city and its environs, he said, 250,000 Greeks were unemployed, so that jobs had to be found, somehow, without further industrialization.

"The answer is that Athens should change," he said, adding that it should become a commercial and service center for an entire region, the kind of place Beirut was before the Lebanese civil war began tearing it apart in 1975.

Then, he said, there was revenue to be gained from tourists, who in recent years have tended to avoid the capital and "go straight to the Aegean with their bathing suits without passing through Athens."

The more immediate concerns of Athenians, he said, lay in rapid solutions to such problems as a polluted environment, ever-snarled traffic and a growing crime rate.

Yet such problems may also be turned to political advantage.

The mayor, for instance, has no jurisdiction over major public works, such as the long-projected plan for a subway, or transportation policy, or even the city's archaeological sites. But in pressing the government authorities to improve the lives of the city's 3.5 million to four million people, he may seek to finesse his adversaries, taking credit for any improvements that are made and lambasting them for those that are not.

"I'm not going to come up against Papandreou for straight political reasons," he said. "But if I think that he does not move on with what I'm suggesting, he's going to have a bad time."

Mr. Papandreou's father, George, was prime minister in the 1950s, and a son named George also holds a parliamentary seat on behalf of his father's party.

Mr. Evert's father, by contrast, was police chief of Athens during the Nazi occupation of the city, a bit of family history for which his critics have criticized him. Many Jews

and others who support him, by contrast, treasure that memory, because his father issued false identity papers to thousands of Greek Jews, showing them to be Christians so they could avoid Nazi persecution.

In the election campaign last year, Mr. Evert's predecessor, Mr. Beis, alluded darkly to Zionist backing for his challenger in remarks that were widely interpreted as anti-Semitic. As at other points in the campaign, Mr. Evert sought to turn the barbs against Mr. Beis by naming two Jews to the opposition ticket.

In a similar manner, his critics sought to nickname him "bulldozer," a reference to a brass style reinforced by physical girth. He responded, he said, by having a campaign leaflet printed, picturing him with "an expression like a bulldozer on my face" and a real bulldozer in the background, along with a family clutching architectural plans, as if to promise a commitment to renewal.

Mr. Evert's wife, Lisa, is American, as is Mr. Papandreou's wife, Mrs. Evert and his wife met in Athens while her father was director of the American Archeological School.

"Beware," he said smilingly, "of politicians with American wives."



Miltiades Evert

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Quietly Reduces UN Missions

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The Soviet Union has been quietly complying with a U.S. order to cut the size of its UN missions by April 1, according to American officials.

Under a U.S. order a year ago, the staff of the Soviet missions must be reduced to no more than 221 by next month. The allowance would be 13 each for the Ukrainian and Belorussian missions and 195 for the main Soviet mission.

A spokesman for the U.S. mission, Irene Payne, said this week that the Soviet missions already were below required levels. "We are not expecting any problem," she said. The United States ordered the reduction on the ground that the Soviet staffs were inflated and that the missions were being used as bases for intelligence agents that endangered U.S. national security. The Soviet Union was told to reduce the staffs in four stages, from 275 to 170, over a period of two years.

### Hu Expected to Attend Beijing Parley

BEIJING (Reuters) — The former Chinese Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, will make his first public appearance since being dismissed in January, an official spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Hu will return to the political stage on Wednesday as a member of the group presiding over the annual meeting of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, the spokesman said.

The news follows speculation that Mr. Hu still enjoys considerable support in the reformist wing of China's leadership despite a revival in hard-line Communist attitudes since his removal.

### Brazilian Bank Workers Begin Strike

SAO PAULO (Reuters) — Brazil's bank workers began a nationwide strike Tuesday to back demands for a 100-percent pay increase, shutting the state-owned Banco do Brasil and threatening the entire industry.

A spokesman at the workers' strike headquarters in São Paulo said that about 500,000 of the country's 700,000 bank workers had joined the indefinite work stoppage.

Bank industry sources said that with Banco do Brasil shut, private banks would not be able to continue operating for long. In central São Paulo, dozens of armed military policemen stood guard outside branches of the Banco do Brasil to prevent bank workers from occupying the buildings.

### Tamils Said to Kill 26 in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Tamil guerrillas shot and killed 26 men, women and children in a north-central village after promising they would be unharmed if they lined up outside their homes, a senior Sri Lankan police officer said Tuesday.

Deputy Inspector General W.A. Samarawickrema said that only a handful of the residents survived the massacre Monday in the village of Serunewa, in north-central Sri Lanka.

The Tamils, who are Hindu, are a minority in Sri Lanka, where a majority of the people are Sinhalese. Tamil militants have fought since 1983 for a separate state in the north and east of the country, and about 5,500 people have been killed.

### Marxists Gain in Indian State Voting

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Marxist parties in three Indian states appeared to be extending their political control further than ever before, as results were counted Tuesday in state assembly elections.

The governing Left Front in West Bengal, led by the Communist Party of India-Marxist, was heading for a landslide victory over Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and in the far-south state of Kerala, the Left Democratic Front appeared likely to gain control from the United Democratic Front, dominated by Congress (I).

Marxists also govern the small eastern state of Tripura, which next votes in 1988, and victories in Kerala and West Bengal would give them three states. Only in Jammu and Kashmir was Congress heading for victory, thanks largely to its electoral alliance with the National Conference Party.

## González Disparages No-Confidence Motion

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González, confronted by a no-confidence motion in parliament and a spate of protests in the streets, counterattacked Tuesday night by challenging his opponents to come up with better policies.

In his first news conference in many months, Mr. González defended his social and economic policies, saying "no other government dares to do more, and I am talking about all political systems, not just in the West."

Appearing relaxed and confident, Mr. González, a moderate center-left Socialist, dismissed weeks of press reports that his government was undergoing its greatest crisis since he was first elected five years ago.

He dismissed the no-confidence motion as insignificant, warning that he would not tolerate street violence, conceded some real grievances on the parts of farmers and students, and said the United States in the military base negotiations here. "I don't feel particularly overwhelmed at the moment," he said.

The leading conservative opposition party, Popular Alliance, presented a no-confidence motion in parliament on Monday night. If the government loses, it could be forced to call elections, though the likelihood of such a loss was considered minor. The Socialists hold a solid parliamentary majority.

"On the list of the government's worries, the no-confidence motion comes under the heading of 'miscellaneous,'" Mr. González, 45, said in belittling the motion, which is scheduled for a debate this week.

The motion, however, allows the feisty new leader of the Popular Alliance, Antonio Hernández Mancha, to appear before the Congress of Deputies for the first time. A little-known national figure until recently, Mr. Hernández Mancha is a member of the Senate, a politically marginal body in Spain. He will now speak before the congress as a candidate to replace Mr. González.

The no-confidence motion comes after a wave of strikes and protests around the country since the beginning of the year. The street unrest began with high school students and now continues with workers, farmers, doctors, teachers and university students.

A 24-hour general strike called Tuesday in the province of Asturias by the Communist-led Workers Commissions, a union federation, to support laid off coal miners erupted in violent clashes between some miners and police. Several people were reported injured.

Government officials said that nearly one-third of the workers in the traditionally militant region struck. The government has been

closing some of the mines that are losing money.

In Madrid, thousands of medical students from around the country converged on the Ministry of Education on Tuesday to demand a greater say in curriculum changes, while many students in the nation's universities continued a weeklong boycott of classes to demand more state spending and an abolition of entrance examinations.

Public hospital doctors have scheduled a strike for Wednesday, many train and plane workers have called their own strikes for Friday, and Workers Commissions has called for a nationwide "mobilization week" beginning April 3. The unions are generally demanding 7 to 8 percent wage increases, while the government is pushing to hold them to 5 percent to combat inflation.

Mr. González said that many of the strikes were related to municipal elections scheduled for June. He played down the image that the country was under a strike siege by saying that more strike days have been lost in the past without much public attention.



INDONESIAN CAMPAIGN STARTS — Supporters of the Moslem-based United Development Party were jubilant as they arrived for a rally in Jakarta on Tuesday, the first official campaigning day for the national elections on April 23. Indonesian parties are using film stars and singers to attract the 94 million eligible voters.

## Zia Asserts Pakistan Can Build Nuclear Bomb

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has declared in a magazine interview that his country has developed the capability of building a nuclear weapon. But he reiterated his long-held public position that "Pakistan is not indulging in a nuclear experiment for military purposes."

"Pakistan has the capability of building the bomb," General Zia said in the statement published Monday.

While General Zia and other Pakistani officials have spoken previously about the ease of learning about nuclear weapons technology, his remarks in an interview with Time magazine appear to be the most explicit acknowledgement yet that research on nuclear weapons is under way.

The statement, coupled with recent remarks attributed to the country's top nuclear scientist, appear to place Pakistan's nuclear research efforts in a new context as the U.S. Congress considers legislation on nuclear nonproliferation along with a major new aid program for Islamabad. That program is contingent on U.S. administration assurances that Pakistan is not building a nuclear weapon.

In Washington, the State Department said Monday that it had no comment on the interview.

General Zia's statements brought warnings by Indian offi-

cials, who said they may respond by reviewing their own nuclear program. India first detonated a nuclear device in 1974 and is thought to be well ahead of Pakistan in developing nuclear weapons.

In the magazine interview, in response to a question about a London newspaper quoting a Belgian scientist as saying Pakistani scientists had told him the country could build a bomb in a month, General Zia said:

"For that you don't have to quote a scientist from Belgium. You can virtually write today that Pakistan can build a bomb whenever it wishes. What's the difficulty about a bomb?"

"Once you have acquired the technology, which Pakistan has, you can do whatever you like. You can use it for peaceful purposes only; you can also utilize [it] for

military purposes. We have never said we are incapable of doing this. We have said we have neither the intention nor the desire.

General Zia, responding to a question about the debate in Congress over nuclear proliferation, said he believed that the "United States of America — the senators and congressmen — will look to the higher national interest rather than this tidily widdly nuclear program."

Earlier this month, The Observer of London quoted Pakistan's chief nuclear scientist, Abdul Qader Khan, as saying that his country has succeeded in producing weapons-grade uranium and making a nuclear bomb. Pakistan later denied that Mr. Khan had made the statement, but his interviewers insist he did.

President Ronald Reagan is understood to have received assurances from General Zia in Washington in December 1982 that Pakistan would not develop nuclear weapons. Later U.S. intelligence assessments raised questions about whether the nature of those assurances, as understood by Mr. Reagan, was being adhered to.

Under U.S. nuclear nonproliferation laws, aid must be halted to a country shown to be importing nuclear weapons technology. That legislation is up for congressional review, as is the new multibillion-dollar military and economic aid program for Pakistan. In addition, under a 1985 U.S. congressional requirement, President Reagan must certify annually that Pakistan does not have a nuclear device.

As a result of the Zia interview, officials in New Delhi warned that a policy review could be under way.

Pakistan does not recognize the Afghan government and it aids and shelters Moslem guerrillas fighting the Communist government in Kabul. The Afghan government is supported by about 115,000 Soviet troops.

Afghan jets twice attacked Pakistani territory late last month, killing more than 100 people.

■ Bomb Kills 7 in Lahore

Pakistani officials said that a bomb hidden under a carpet exploded early Tuesday during an anti-government rally in Lahore, killing seven persons and injuring more than 100 in Pakistan's second-largest city, United Press International reported from Islamabad.

About 4,000 people were attending the midnight rally by the Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadis, an opposition group, on Pakistan's National Day when the blast occurred.

The group's leader, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher, and its vice president, Maulana Habibur Rehman, were among the injured.

## Italian Aides Confer on Security

ROME — Italian security chiefs and senior ministers met Tuesday at an emergency meeting to discuss the slaying last week of Italy's head of aerospace weapons, while efforts to form a new government appeared to be failing.

The meeting, under a caretaker prime minister, Bettino Craxi, included heads of Italy's three police forces, secret service chiefs and the defense, justice and interior ministers.

The participants said they had discussed a document found Monday in four major cities claiming responsibility for the murder Friday of an air force general, Licio Giorgieri.

The documents said the Union of Fighting Communists, an offshoot of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, was responsible for the killing. General Giorgieri, head of Italy's space and air weapons procurement, was shot by two men on a motorcycle.

Meanwhile, efforts by the Christian Democratic prime minister-designate, Giulio Andreotti, to replace the outgoing coalition government were foundering.

The politicians were already facing criticism for a dispute that appears to be focused more on a power struggle between the majority Christian Democrats and Mr. Craxi's Socialists than on the country's need for stability.

They also have been attacked as having complacently lowered their guard against urban terrorism.

Negotiations among the partners of the coalition, which resigned on March 3, were deadlocked over three nuclear energy referendums due in June.

If Mr. Andreotti admits defeat, after two weeks of intense efforts to find a compromise, general elections are almost certain to follow, a year ahead of schedule.

## Haig to Seek Republican Nomination

NEW YORK (UPI) — Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former secretary of state and commander of NATO forces in Europe, announced Tuesday that he will be a candidate for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Haig, 62, was to make a two-day swing to New Hampshire and Iowa, the first two states to begin the selection of presidential delegates. He told about 1,100 supporters at a fund-raising dinner Monday night: "What I offer is leadership. Leadership to take our country safely into the next decade, to build a more prosperous America, leadership to dedicate America to excellence in all fields, and leadership, above all, of an America willing and able to keep the peace."

Without directly referring to the Iran-contra affair, the former general said that a president leads "when he understands that openly communicated policies, even if secretly arrived at, are the only policies that merit enduring support."



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

## For the Record

Sheikh Abdelhamid Sayeh, president of the Palestine National Council, the Palestine Liberation Organization's unofficial parliament in exile, called on its 426 members Tuesday to attend the council's 18th session, set for April 20 in Algiers. (AP)

A West German teacher, Wolfgang Klantschek, 55, was sentenced Tuesday to two years in prison in Düsseldorf for spying for East Germany. He was arrested last year in Cologne. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Sabena, the Belgian national airline, resumed 75 percent of its normal flights Tuesday when many employees on strike over wages and retirement terms returned to work, a company spokesman said. He said 32 scheduled flights were operating Monday. Most of Sabena's crews and ground staff at the Brussels airport walked out Thursday. Mechanics, baggage handlers and caterers were still on strike. (Reuters)

A heavy spring snowstorm hit the central Plains of the United States on Tuesday, and blinding wind-driven snow and drifts up to eight feet (2.5 m) pulled down power lines. Many roads in western Kansas, central Nebraska and the Oklahoma Panhandle were closed. (AP)

## Correction

The two pictures accompanying Hebe Dorsey's article on Tuesday were incorrectly identified as Karl Lagerfeld designs for Chanel. They were in fact Mr. Lagerfeld's designs for his own label.

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## AIDS Drug Maker Sets Priority for Use in U.S.

United Press International

NEW YORK — Manufacturers of AZT, the only drug available in the United States for the treatment of AIDS patients, have devised a priority system to distribute the drug, which is in short supply.

The shortage may last for several months because the drug takes several months to manufacture. AZT, or azidothymidine, was approved for sale under the brand name Retrovir by the Food and Drug Administration on Friday.

It has been shown to ward off the infections that kill people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome and prolong their lives, but it is not a cure. It also has toxic side effects, including suppression of the bone marrow that results in a decrease in the production of red and white blood cells.

The disease is caused by a virus that attacks the body's defense system against fatal infections and cancers.

Patients who want Retrovir must have their doctors apply in writing to the manufacturer and then use a secret code to fill prescriptions, officials of Burroughs Wellcome Co., Retrovir's manufacturer, said Monday. They said the program was designed to ensure the drug goes to the sickest patients first.

Patients will be eligible for the drug if they have a history of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a parasite-induced respiratory infection common to those with AIDS, or a count of 200 or fewer T-4 cells per cubic millimeter of blood. T-4 cells are a critical component of the immune system. A normal T-4 count is from 1,000 to 3,000, and patients with fewer than 200 are usually seriously ill.

There are 14,000 patients with advanced AIDS in the United States. Many more suffer from an earlier stage of the disease called AIDS-related complex, making the total number of patients who may be eligible for the drug at least 41,000.

Paul Dreyer, Burroughs Wellcome product manager, said the company would be able to supply 15,000 AIDS patients with the drug immediately and hoped to have enough stock to accommodate 30,000 patients by the end of the year.

A spokesman for the national, nonprofit American Foundation for AIDS Research said the Burroughs Wellcome plan appeared to be fair.

Burroughs Wellcome officials said that, beginning Wednesday, doctors will have to apply to the company for permission to prescribe Retrovir.

These patients: the company

deems sickest will receive a code number that will allow their pharmacist to order the drug directly from the Burroughs Wellcome plant in Greenville, North Carolina.

The recommended dose of Retrovir will be two capsules every four hours. New supplies of the drug will have to be reordered every 28 days.

Mr. Dreyer said the company would monitor orders to make sure the code number system is not being abused.

Burroughs Wellcome officials also defended the price of the drug, expected to be \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, saying it reflected the high cost of making it.

Israeli Claims Advance

An Israeli researcher said Tuesday he had achieved positive results in treating AIDS victims with a substance derived from egg yolk.

Dr. Yehuda Skornick, assistant director of surgery at Rabin Hospital in Tel Aviv, told a radio interviewer, "What can be said about this medicine is that all patients are responding to the treatment and showing a meaningful improvement in their symptoms, whether it's diarrhea, fever or lung infection, weakening or weight loss."

The substance, known as AL721, was developed by Professor Meir Shinitzky of Israel's Weizmann Institute, originally as a cancer treatment. Mr. Shinitzky said the treatment worked by stripping cholesterol from AIDS-infected cells to prevent them from attacking healthy cells, giving the body time to develop resistance to disease.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Anti-Erosion Plan Ahead of Schedule

Highly erodible farmland is being taken out of production under a federal conservation program. In the past two years, nearly 20 million acres (eight million hectares) have been given over to grass and trees. This is well ahead of schedule toward the goal of 40 million acres by 1990, more than 10 percent of total U.S. cropland.

The program reverses the trend of the 1970s, when soaring crop prices encouraged farmers to plow up hillsides and hedgerows, leaving such marginal land vulnerable to wind and water erosion.

Now farmers get an average \$51.17 an acre to convert land to uses not prone to erosion. Some businessmen fear a shrinkage of demand for seed and implements, further depressing the rural economy, but farmers favor the program.

"We kind of like this old land," said Jimmy N. Ward, 56, who farms in northern Missouri. "I want my grandchildren to enjoy it too," he told The New York Times.

The government has been using production-cutting measures for

half a century to support farm income, but this is the first enacted for environmental reasons. It is intended to reduce not only erosion but agricultural pollution of water supplies and, eventually, surplus crop production.

Businessmen are wary of the

press but many concede that the press should be wary of them, according to a survey sponsored by Egon Zehnder International USA, a subsidiary of a Swiss-based management consulting firm. Of 107 corporate executives polled, 59 percent complained about journalists' lack of knowledge of the subject covered; 35

percent about distortion, including sensationalism, misquoting and incomplete information; and 15 percent about bias. But 54 percent conceded that executives were not effective in dealing with the press and 42 percent said the press had good reason to be wary of business.

John Wayne, staunch Republican though he was, bluntly criticized Ronald Reagan for his opposition to the Panama Canal treaties and supported Jimmy Carter, according to documents on file at the Carter presidential library in Atlanta. Wayne, who died in 1979, was a close friend of the late Panamanian leader, Gen-

eral Omar Torrijos Herrera. In a letter to Mr. Reagan dated Nov. 11, 1977, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Carter, who was president at the time, the actor accused Mr. Reagan of spreading untruths about the canal treaties in letters to his supporters. Wayne wrote, "Now I have taken your word, and I'll show you point by point where you are misinforming people. If you continue these erroneous remarks, someone will publicize your letter to prove that you are not as thorough in your reviewing of this treaty as you say or are damned obtuse when it comes to reading the English language."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## State Dept. Says Budget Cuts Impair Monitoring of U.S. Prisoners Abroad

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department says that budget cuts are reducing the department's ability to ensure humane treatment for 1,388 Americans imprisoned abroad.

At the end of 1986, American prisoners in 79 nations were serving sentences or awaiting trial on charges ranging from illegally entering a country to murder, according to a recent State Department report. A third of the prisoners were jailed for drug offenses.

Mexico, with 313 Americans in jail, led the list, followed by Canada with 163, West Germany with 166 and Britain with 88.

There was little change in the total number of prisoners last year from 1985, and the number of Americans arrested abroad during the year again was about 2,800.

health problems," Mr. Shultz said at a congressional hearing last week.

"Unfortunately," he added, "we simply do not have the travel money at a number of posts to be able to maintain the current schedule of visits where American citizens are incarcerated in prisons which require any long-distance traveling."

Over the past year, the department has announced plans to close 14 consulates. Mr. Shultz said that more than 20 additional consulates will be shut if cuts are made in the department's request of \$2.7 billion for foreign affairs administration. Consular officers in the remaining posts would have to travel farther to visit some prisoners.

John Adams, director of the State Department's Citizens Emergency Center, rejected suggestions that a program to aid and comfort lawbreakers might be a good candidate for budget cutting.

"Congress has made clear its concern for Americans in prisons abroad," Mr. Adams said. "It's not our job to make value judgments. These are Americans in trouble and it's our right to see that countries adhere to generally acceptable standards of behavior in treatment."

In Mexico, Jordan, Nicaragua, South Africa and Yugoslavia, consular officers said they had confirmed two or more cases of mistreatment last year and made appeals to the local governments to correct the alleged abuses.

In Zambia, consular officers succeeded in getting authorities to stop arresting Americans on suspicion of being spies for South Africa.

In Thailand, where prisoners' families are expected to provide meals, the United States buys food for American inmates.

## Contras' Southern Front Chief Quits

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The top commander of U.S.-backed rebels fighting in southern Nicaragua has resigned and withdrawn from the war against the Sandinist government.

Fernando Chamorro, 54, military chief of the rebels, or contras, said in a statement released over the weekend in Costa Rica that he is quitting because the movement is dominated by the "narrow personal interests of an opportunist clique."

Mr. Chamorro's complaints echoed those of another top rebel leader, Arturo José Cruz, who resigned March 9 over differences with leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which operates in northern Nicaragua. With about 10,000 fighters, it is by far the largest and strongest contra force.

But fighters close to Mr. Chamorro said he is not leaving as a result of any current political dispute, but because his will to fight was eroded by years of bickering and frustration in the movement.

Mr. Chamorro's resignation is not expected to weaken further the already disorganized and struggling southern front, U.S. officials and leaders of the contras said.

"He was only the titular head anyway," said one U.S. official. "For the last six months he's been in Miami."

Six southern front commanders issued a communiqué saying they will continue to fight. The commanders, along with Mr. Chamorro, broke in January with the contra umbrella group, the United Nicaraguan Opposition, asserting that its leaders and the U.S. Central

Intelligence Agency had blocked delivery of any supplies to them from 100 million in U.S. aid voted by Congress last year.

Meanwhile, Senate Democratic leaders lost another battle to stop aid to the contras on Tuesday. But they said they would continue to fight a filibuster against the legislation that would stop the aid and would compel President Ronald Reagan to account for millions of dollars in previous assistance.

The vote on ending the filibuster was 50-50, 10 votes short of the 60 required. The filibuster is preventing action on legislation that would freeze contra aid until the administration gives a full accounting of previous aid.

A first attempt to choke off the filibuster failed on Monday after a 46-45 vote.

## Meet China at the Hanover Fair 1987



\*Lion in front of the Palace in Beijing

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## U.S. Says Soviet Military Deploys Lasers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, presenting the Pentagon's annual review of Soviet military power, said Tuesday that Soviet lasers have inflicted casualties and damaged equipment in Afghanistan and other locations.

Mr. Weinberger, summarizing the Defense Department's sixth assessment of Soviet military capabilities, also said Moscow is "clearly dedicated" to fielding "a whole new generation" of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles by the mid-1990s.

The Soviet weapons drive, he said, also extends to its conventional arsenal. Dozens of new MiG-29 jet fighters, called Fulcrum by NATO, as well as tanks, artillery pieces and ships having been produced over the past year, he said.

"We're competing with a dynamic and expanding Soviet military threat," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference televised to Europe. That was the case, he said, "no matter who is general secretary" of the Soviet Communist Party and "no matter what public relations campaign is undertaken."

The assessment, titled "Soviet

Military Power," is being issued at a time when the Reagan administration's military buildup faces its strongest opposition in Congress. It was released hours before Mr. Weinberger appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to argue for a 3 percent increase, after inflation, in the military budget for fiscal 1988.

The magazine-sized, 159-page publication contains data gathered and declassified by the Defense Intelligence Agency and depicts the status of Soviet nuclear and con-

ventional forces and research and development activities.

On laser technology, the book states that "recent Soviet irradiation of Free World manned surveillance aircraft and ships could have caused serious eye damage to observers."

Included is a picture of an "electro-optic sensor laser device" aboard a Soviet destroyer that "has been used to irradiate Western patrol aircraft."

A senior Defense Department official, in discussing that reference, said, "We've had several reports from various parts of the world — Middle East and other parts — indicating that either from Soviet equipment, Soviet vessels or Soviet-provided equipment, there have been incidents of lasering against ground equipment and aircraft."

The official said that while no U.S. personnel have been blinded, the reports have provided evidence of "an impact, both in terms of blinding pilots and in terms of some physical burning."

As for nuclear forces, the booklet asserts that more than 70 percent of the Soviet land-based, long-range missile force will be in hardened silos or made mobile by the mid-1990s.

Moscow has increased to more than 100, from 70, the number of mobile, single-warhead SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the United States and will soon deploy the large, rail-mobile SSX-24 ICBM, which carries two warheads, the report said.

Another Defense Department official said that the Soviet commitment to making more ICBMs mobile, while hardening the silos of fixed ICBMs against nuclear explosion, is the "most serious" of their military achievements in terms of upsetting the U.S.-Soviet balance of power.

The United States does not have a mobile ICBM, but the administration has proposed basing 50 MX missiles with 10 warheads each aboard 25 six-car railroad trains, and has proposed building 500 single-warhead Midgetman missiles that would be mounted on trucks hardened to withstand nuclear explosion.

The Pentagon report also said in operation the first of a new generation Delta IV-class missile submarine, and will soon deploy potent new ground- and sea-launched variants of nuclear-armed cruise missiles.

The Soviets are also in the midst of improving the accuracy and "lethality" of the mobile, intermediate-range SS-20 missiles deployed against Europe, it said. The Reagan administration has said it hopes to eliminate these missiles under a new arms control agreement.

(UPI, AP)

## Reagan Is Assailed by Conservative For Not Pressing SDI Deployment

By Helen Dewar  
and Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, whose anti-missile defense strategy is under assault from leading Democrats, has come under sharp attack from a conservative Republican who accused the administration of providing only "incompetent, irresponsible talk" on the issue.

The attack from Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, in a speech Monday observing the fourth anniversary of Mr. Reagan's proposal for the Strategic Defense Initiative, came as the president reaffirmed his support for SDI in a way that appeared designed to reassure the Soviet Union while at the same time fending off criticism from both left and right at home.

In a statement issued Monday by the White House, Mr. Reagan reiterated that SDI would never be used for offensive purposes. He portrayed it as an "insurance policy" against ballistic missile attack and as a "singularly effective instrument" for getting Moscow to

the arms control bargaining table. But Mr. Wallop attacked SDI as "thin gruel" and a "substitute" for actual development and deployment of anti-missile weapons, a course favored by Mr. Wallop and other congressional conservatives who are planning a series of legislative initiatives aimed at forcing the implementation of a strategic defense policy.

These efforts will clash with those of more liberal Democrats and Republicans, who are seeking to fend off attempts by some members of the administration to reinterpret the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty in a way that would allow the testing and development of a space-based defense against missile attack.

There have been signs, reinforced by Monday's White House statement, that the administration may be seeking to avoid getting caught in the cross fire by putting off the treaty-interpretation issue as long as possible. "We are not looking to do any immediate battle on this issue," said a senior White House official.

Since Howard H. Baker Jr. became the White House chief of staff three weeks ago, he has been working closely with the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, to avoid a confrontation on either SDI or the ABM Treaty, administration officials said. Mr. Carlucci drafted the statement issued by the president on Monday.

In a speech at an SDI anniversary dinner, Mr. Wallop said it is not "our anniversary." Rather, "it is the day that the drive for anti-missile defense was hijacked by the Reagan administration's incompetent and unfaithful crew," said Mr. Wallop, whose position on SDI commands relatively few votes in the Senate.

In some of the strongest criticism of the administration from a conservative Republican lawmaker, Mr. Wallop said: "In other words, the administration's answer to the question, 'Shall America be defended?' is 'No. Not on our watch.' This is one of the very few things that this administration has said with brutal clarity."

## More Wealthy Americans Pay Taxes

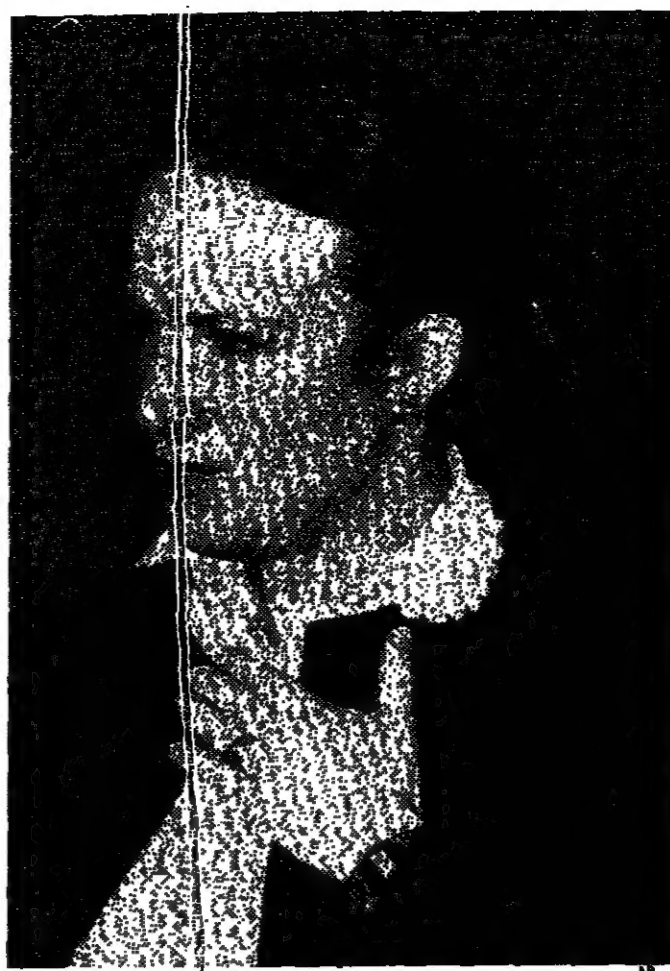
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The number of wealthy Americans able to avoid paying federal income tax has dropped significantly, but 13 of every 1,000 still pay a smaller percentage than an average middle-income family.

On returns filed in 1985, according to a new study by the Treasury Department, 325 couples and individuals with incomes over \$200,000 paid no income taxes. That was one of every 1,000 persons at that income level. The figure dropped from 579 the previous year, when more than two of every 1,000 paid nothing.

The number of upper-income people who paid no tax or less than that paid by the average wage-earner dropped slightly, to 3,930, in 1985 returns, representing about 13 of every 1,000 persons at that income level who filed returns. A year before, 4,134 people or 17 out of 1,000, paid less than 10 percent of their earnings in federal income tax.

The Treasury Department says a family of four with two wage earners, a \$40,000 income and average deductions paid 12 percent to the government on returns filed in 1985. A typical single person earning \$30,000 paid 12 percent.



Enginia Rose, wife of Alan Steen, at Beirut University College on Tuesday. Mr. Steen was seized at the college.

## Shamir Won't Negotiate With Hostage's Captors

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected on Tuesday an offer to negotiate with a Lebanese group that said it would swap an American hostage for 100 Arabs held prisoner by Israel.

"It is clear that this is blackmail, and we won't enter into talks with these types of organizations," Mr. Shamir said.

Mr. Shamir was asked if Israel would hold to its policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorist groups despite the claim Monday by Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine that the hostage, Alan Steen, 47, is sick and may die within 10 days.

"It's not our fault," Mr. Shamir replied. "We would like to help him, but I don't think we can help him" by negotiating in exchange.

Mr. Steen was one of four professors abducted from the West Beirut campus of Beirut University College Jan. 24 by gunmen posing as Lebanese police.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Monday that the United States would not "pressure any third parties into giving in to terrorists' demands."

In San Francisco, Mr. Steen's brother, Bruce, offered Monday to trade places with the captive.

Alan Steen, from Boston, had become ill in captivity and could die within 10 days, according to a statement delivered to a Beirut newspaper on Monday signed by the group.

The statement was accompanied by a photograph of Robert Follin, one of the abducted teachers.

Israel's long-stated policy has been to not negotiate with terrorists. But this was abandoned for a series of exchanges with Palestinian groups in Lebanon.

In November 1983, Israel freed 4,000 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners for six Israeli soldiers. In May 1985, about 1,050 prisoners were released for three Israeli soldiers.

## CLEVELAND: Old Antagonisms

(Continued from Page 1)

identity card, and many in Cleveland's Ukrainian community suspected a conspiracy. "This is more a test case for anyone who wants to open his mouth against the Soviet Union," said Mr. Lisensky of the Ukrainian Congress.

Suspicious that the Demjanjuk case is the "thin end of the wedge" have been fueled by reports that 600 immigrants, most of them East European, are under investigation for alleged war crimes. As Mr. Demjanjuk's trial opened last month, the local news media carried prominent stories about a new list of 74 suspected Nazi criminals, including several in Cleveland. None of the suspects was named.

Rebutting the charge of complicity with the Soviets, Jewish community leaders in Cleveland and Justice Department investigators point out that the identification card's authenticity was upheld by the U.S. court that stripped Mr. Demjanjuk of his citizenship.

In the view of many Jewish activists, Ukrainians have encouraged a negative stereotype by identifying with Mr. Demjanjuk and championing his cause. Rather than considering his case individually, they contend, many Ukrainians regarded the decision to prosecute him as an assault on their community.

At the Mid-Town Tavern in Parma, where old men on bar stools matter to one another in Ukrainian, Stefanie Choma, the proprietor, is angry about what she considers to be distorted portrayals of her people as Nazi collaborators. Her brother, she says, was killed at the Majdanek concentration camp.

"People talk about how we Ukrainians waved flags to greet the Germans when they invaded the Ukraine," she said. "But nobody mentions the way Jews popped up in good positions when the Communists came. They suddenly appeared, running around in red arm-bands."

Excluded from political life un-

der the czars, many Jews joined the Communist Party. Ukrainians and Poles frequently point to the high proportion of Jews among the early Bolsheviks as having exacerbated anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe.

While conceding that the Demjanjuk case may be reawakening hostility among Ukrainians, Jewish leaders in Cleveland risk must be taken if new generations are to learn about the Holocaust. They point out that Jews began seriously discussing Adolf Hitler's "final solution" in response to "revisionist" historians who asserted it had never taken place.

"It was only with the greatest of coaxing that the Holocaust survivors began to talk about it," said Alvin Gray, a lawyer who has been involved in attempts to reconcile Jews and Ukrainians. "I think it would diminish freedom a little bit if we did not take this risk. It is vital that young people know history."

As the testimony unfolds in Jerusalem, Mr. Kulchysky, the Ukrainian historian, said a few Ukrainians are beginning to feel that Jews may have had a point when they decided to let their history "all hang out," as he puts it. Until now, he said, U.S. Ukrainians have been reluctant to talk about the great famine for fear of endangering their relatives in the Soviet Union.

For many Ukrainians who survived the Nazi concentration camps, as for many Jewish survivors, there was a sense that survival itself was somehow shameful — that the real heroes died.

"My father was taken to Siberia in 1939," Mr. Kulchysky said. "My mother died of typhoid fever in 1942. My grandfather saved Jews from the Nazis. And now I find myself on the barricades trying to defend the honor of my people, which is being described as an auxiliary force of the Nazis."

## Uganda Forces, Rebels Clash

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda — Government forces repulsed a rebel attack on the northern town of Lira on Saturday, Radio Uganda said Tuesday. The report said 225 rebels were killed in the clash.

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## TERROR: Blast Hurts 31 at Base in West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

said it remained unclear who was behind the blast.

Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the West German Prosecutor's Office, said that it was too early to say which group might have been responsible. "It would be wrong at this point to say that it was either the IRA or the RAF," he said. RAF referred to the West German terrorist group Red Army Faction.

Mr. Prechtel also said: "Judging by the fact that it was a car bomb and the size of the bomb, and considering the object of the attack, one would suspect the Red Army Faction or the IRA."

Mrs. Thatcher had been in Bonn for consultations with Mr. Kohl about her visit later this month to Moscow. Earlier Monday, she had met with President Francois Mitterrand in France.

The evidence for a revived network of European terrorists is patchy. West German investigators say there are no indications that French, Italian and German extremists actually have conducted joint operations. But German officials say that it appears there has been some pooling of logistics and even explosives by French and German groups.

After the arrest of the top leadership of the French group Direct Action on Feb. 21, the French police found West German identity papers and license plates in a farm

## Beer, Man, Civilization: Which Came Second?

U.S. Anthropologist Says Alcohol Set Hunters on Road to Farming

By William K. Stevens

PHILADELPHIA — Why, 10,000 years or so ago, did people first settle down and go to all the trouble of sowing, cultivating and reaping crops? The question has long tantalized anthropologists and archaeologists because once its answer is clear, they will know what sparked the long transformation of humans from wandering hunters into literate city dwellers.

Beer did it, argues an anthropologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The event that "primed the pump," according to this new hypothesis, was the accidental discovery by prehistoric humans that wild wheat and barley soaked in water to make gruel, if left out in the open air, did not spoil. Instead, natural yeast in the air converted it to a dark, bubbling brew that made whoever drank it feel good. On top of that, the brew made people robust; at the time, it was second only to animal protein as a nutritional source.

This combination of mood-altering and nutritional properties would have been incentive enough to cause neolithic hunter-gatherers in the Near East to begin cultivating the grains, Solomon H. Katz contends in an article published this month in Expedition, the journal of the Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

"My argument," Mr. Katz said in an interview, "is that the initial discovery of a stable way to produce alcohol provided enormous motivation for continuing to go out and collect these seeds and try to get them to do better."

The argument is buttressed, Mr. Katz wrote in his article, by the fact that "almost invariably, individuals and societies appear to invest enormous amounts of effort and even risk" in the pursuit of mind-altering foods and beverages.

Moreover, he said, narrow-necked storage vessels of the kind needed to promote carbonation have been found dating back to the beginnings of neolithic times. "This vessel is so common through the world that it's incredible," he said. "Every time you have one of these narrow necks, you know you've got something that's keeping the air and the oxygen outside and the carbon dioxide inside."

The presence of carbon dioxide helped keep the brew acidic, in turn protecting it from the development of toxic qualities.

By the time the neolithic village culture of the Near East had evolved into the city-states of Sumeria about 5,000 years ago, he said, beer-drinking had been raised to a high status. The world's oldest recipe, written on Sumerian tablets, is for beer. Another tablet contains a hymn to the beer goddess, Ninkasi.

Over the last two decades, specialists on the neolithic world have generally favored environmental and ecological explanations for the birth of agriculture. For instance, it has been commonly held that population increases forced neolithic peoples to search for ways to expand the food supply. But now, some scholars are beginning to doubt this explanation and are giving more weight to cultural factors.

While Mr. Katz's beer hypothesis is likely to attract interest, skepticism is already being expressed. "I would say it's an ingredient in the mix of causal factors," said Marvin Harris, an anthropologist at the University of Florida who is a theorist on cultural evolution, "but I wouldn't want to put a kind of prime-mover status" on it.

Mr. Katz's beer hypothesis is likely to attract interest, skepticism is already being expressed. "I would say it's an ingredient in the mix of causal factors," said Marvin Harris, an anthropologist at the University of Florida who is a theorist on cultural evolution, "but I wouldn't want to put a kind of prime-mover status" on it.

## ROCKET: Setback in India

(Continued from Page 1)

the program but should not prove to be as damaging as recent failures in major Western space programs.

"The success rate in testing new rockets is only about 30 percent, so this shouldn't be considered such a bad thing," an expert said.

In addition to its civilian space program, India also is believed to have a fairly advanced military rocketry program. It is planning and developing of a new military rocket range in the state of eastern Orissa that should significantly advance this effort. The United States reportedly is supplying electronic equipment for the Orissa range.

India, like the United States in the early years, has kept its civilian and military programs separate. The civilian program is structured along the lines of the U.S. National

Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"It's a conscious decision that allows them to collaborate with other countries in their civilian space program while still keeping the military effort insulated," said an observer.

The program's chief success, the Insat communications satellite, now plays a major role in the modern Indian society, providing a national television link, an improved long-distance phone system and enhanced meteorological services in a country that is still 70 percent agricultural.

The next satellite is scheduled to go up later this year on an European Ariane rocket. A U.S. shuttle is to launch another Indian satellite in about two years.

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## DEATH NOTICE

The Fergani and Fiorini families regret to announce the death of

Carla FIORINI

on March 24, 1987

at 80 a.m., March 26, 1987, after a long illness.

Funeral services will be held on March 27, 1987, at 10 a.m. in the chapel of the Holy Spirit, 21 rue de la Chapelle, Paris 17.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the American Women's Group School, 75008 Paris, in memory of Carla.



## Leningrad's Cultural Star Fades

Under Gorbachev, Moscow Is Setting Pace for the Arts

By Bill Keller

LENNINGRAD — Spring in Leningrad might well have been designed by the city fathers as a deliberate affront to the city's centuries-old rival, Moscow.

The northern light washes the Italianate facades of Peter the Great's city on the canals, and sets fire to the gilt spire of the Admiralty tower and the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral. Buildings bluish with colors for which lipstick companies spend huge sums to invent names.

A visitor from drab Moscow cannot help feeling, on a first walk along the still-frozen canals, that Leningraders are entitled to their belief that they have achieved a higher level of civilization.

But something seems not to be happening here. The city revered as Russia's cultural oyster bed, the city of Pushkin and Dostoevsky, has not kept up with the pace of change set by Moscow under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's banner of *glasnost*, or openness.

The impression is confirmed, grudgingly, by a variety of Leningraders and Westerners who know the city. Leningrad remains a treasure house of Russia's past, but Moscow, they say, is now where the action is in arts and letters, music and film.

Moscow has long been the Soviet showplace city, the place where the best actors and musicians aspire to perform. But Leningrad's artists, especially its unofficial and semi-official poets, bards, painters and jazz musicians, have played a stimulating role — Off Broadway to Moscow's Broadway. It is easy to imagine that Leningrad's cultural scene would prosper under the cultural thaw.

But many people in Leningrad agree that so far, *glasnost*, Mr. Gorbachev's slogan for the increased intellectual candor that has so stilled the West, has remained disproportionately a Moscow phenomenon.

"There is nothing much going on," said a Leningrad filmmaker. "In large part that is because the celebrated intellectual events of the last year have not been products of a new creative renaissance so much as a political art clearing."

Those events have involved either the release of older works whose, during its judged less on artistic merit than by a willingness to tackle formerly taboo subjects. Notable

events include the planned publication of banned fiction by Boris Pasternak and Vladimir Nabokov; the release of "Requiem," an anti-Stalinist, allegorical film; and the impending publication of Anatoli N. Rybakov's novel "Children of the Arbat." These are political events, originating in the political center.

Outside the capital, even in a city as seemingly self-assured as Leningrad,

**Leningrad remains a treasure house of Russia's past, but 'there is nothing much going on,' said a filmmaker.**

grad, politicians move more cautiously, waiting until they are certain the signals from Moscow are unmistakable.

According to Western diplomats, even after "Requiem," which was suppressed for three years, opened in Moscow theaters, nervous party officials in Leningrad twice canceled the premiere before the film was opened in 10 Leningrad theaters.

In February, Boris Eifman, director of the Leningrad Theater of Modern Ballet, staged the premiere of his daring new ballet of Mikhail Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita" — not in his home theater, but in Moscow. The ballet uses a mental hospital as its metaphor for central authority, and includes a "march of enthusiasts," poking fun at the Communist fervor of the 1930s.

Two weeks ago, a Leningrad choir chose Moscow for its performance of Rachmaninoff's "Vespers," a piece Western diplomats said had not been performed in Leningrad because it offended the Communist Party's official distaste for liturgical music.

"In the political structure," said a Leningrad music impresario, "Leningrad is a provincial city, like Kaluga or Tula. But culturally, Leningrad is not Kaluga or Tula, so the expectations are higher and the contradiction is more obvious." Moscow's more liberal atmosphere also is encouraged by ag-

gressive local leadership. The Moscow party leader, Boris N. Yeltsin, is an exemplar of the Gorbachev style, and one of the most outspoken preachers of *glasnost*. He has exhorted the newspapers and literary journals to be daring, and they now scramble to outdo each other in pushing the limits of what is acceptable.

Leningrad's party chief, Yuri F. Solov'yev, is from a more conservative mold. Originally a protégé of Gligoriy V. Romanov, Mr. Gorbachev's rival for the leadership, he now marches to Mr. Gorbachev's step, but watches his step.

Recently, a Western diplomat reported, Mr. Solov'yev appeared before a youth gathering and warned them against letting *glasnost* become chaos, and allowing "criticism" to turn into "fault finding."

"It was like 'two cheers for *glasnost*,'" said a Western diplomat.

The newspapers and magazines in Leningrad reflect that. Leningradskaya Pravda and Smena, the Young Communists' newspaper, show little of the mild muckracking fever that has hit the Moscow press.

Even the Leningrad jazz and rock music scene, long uncontested as the center of the music underground, has lost some of its vigor now that Soviet authorities, having failed to suppress rock music, have decided to embrace it.

Musicians say that, as in the fine arts, there has been a cathartic release of material that once could be performed only in small clubs. But they say little genuinely original and exciting rock music has come out yet, in Leningrad or elsewhere.

"There is no new stream of ideas," said Sergei Kuryokhin, a piano prodigy and avant-garde jazz musician. "People are being set free, and it turns out they don't have much to say."

Suzanne Massie, an expert on Russian cultural history who was in Leningrad this month to help open an exhibit of American art, said it was unfair to portray the city as intellectually stultified.

The city's poets, she contended, are still more interesting than Moscow's. And Leningrad has the only independent artists' cooperative, providing an outlet for experimental painters whose work is still not approved.

"I think it's less seen here, but that's not because it's not here," she said. "Over the years, there has been a very conservative cultural establishment. It's a city of tradition. They care about the past."



**FAHD GETS ROYAL WELCOME** — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain greeting King Fahd of Saudi Arabia at London's Victoria Station on Tuesday as he arrives for a four-day visit. The train carrying the king, Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, was delayed en route from Gatwick Airport after a suspicious object was found under a railroad bridge.

## Casey Getting Chemotherapy Treatment

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors at Georgetown University Medical Center have inserted tubes into the brain and stomach of the former Central Intelligence Agency director, William J. Casey, to treat his cancer and to feed him, the hospital has reported.

A tumor was removed from Mr. Casey's brain on Dec. 18.

Officials at Georgetown would not respond to specific questions

about Mr. Casey's condition, other than to describe it as "stable." Mr. Casey, 74, was readmitted to the hospital Friday and is expected to remain there another week, according to the statement released by hospital officials.

He had been receiving radiation treatment, but several cancer specialists had encouraged his physicians to complement it with chemotherapy.

Hospital spokesmen said after

Mr. Casey's operation that he was having trouble speaking and had weakness on the right side of his body.

Mr. Casey suffered a seizure Dec. 15 while he was at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. He was taken to the Georgetown hospital a day before he was scheduled to appear a second time before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to answer questions about the Iran-contra affair.

## Chadians' Capture Of Libyan Air Base Is a Blow to Gadhafi

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The capture by Chadian forces of the Libyan air base at Ouadi Doum is a major military and psychological victory that threatens to diminish Colonel Muammar Gadhafi's longstanding role in Chad, according to French and U.S. officials.

French-supported troops loyal to President Hissene Habré captured the main Libyan airstrip in Chad at a desert settlement in a fierce battle Sunday. Chad's forces captured an undisclosed number of tanks, armored personnel carriers and aircraft, a diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, said Monday.

Ouadi Doum's 12,500-foot (3,750-meter) runway had made it the main Libyan logistics center in Chad, a forward base for resupply flights to Libyan troops to the south and east. Its loss leaves Colonel Gadhafi's forces in Chad with no dependable supply route for Faya-Largeau, the last major Libyan garrison in Chad south of the Tibesti mountain region near the border with Libya, a French military official said.

"This was an important victory for Habré," he said.

"Gadhafi must be very embarrassed — very," said the U.S. diplomat. "Ouadi Doum was a strategic hinge for the Libyan presence here."

Libya has long claimed the Aozou strip, a slice of northeastern Chad that is rich in minerals. Libya annexed the area in 1975 and has supported various Chadian rebel groups in the 20 years of civil war.

On Jan. 2, Mr. Habré's forces drove the Libyan garrison from Fada, Colonel Gadhafi's other main Chadian stronghold, and

vowed to assert government control over the entire northern region. About the same time, the defection to Mr. Habré of Libya's former rebel ally General Goukouni Oueddei left Colonel Gadhafi without control of the Tibesti mountains and, according to French officials, changed the war from a civil conflict into a Chadian-Libyan one.

With Mr. Habré now controlling Ouadi Doum, and with a resupply of French military equipment, government forces are expected to seek next to attack Faya-Largeau, Mr. Habré's hometown and the principal center in northern Chad still under Libyan control.

The loss of Faya-Largeau would mark an important political defeat for Colonel Gadhafi, limiting his control to the Aozou strip for the first time in several years and raising questions about his ability to continue pursuing political and military goals in Chad.

France, which was Chad's colonial ruler, has played a major role in supporting Mr. Habré's government with funds, arms and advice.

Earlier this month France increased the number of its troops in Chad to about 2,200, backed by Jaguar and Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers and Gazelle helicopters with missiles.

The French Defense Ministry said Monday that these troops did not participate in fighting for Ouadi Doum, but it acknowledged French logistical support for Mr. Habré's forces.

The Reagan administration has backed Mr. Habré's forces eagerly, principally out of hostility toward Colonel Gadhafi and reluctance to see his influence spread. Washington announced \$15 million in special military aid last December, adding to a regular U.S. military aid program of \$8 million.

## Berlin Anniversary Pits East and West

By Robert J. McCann

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Each half of this divided city is spending up historic buildings, erecting new apartment houses and organizing concerts and art shows in an effort to outdo the other in celebrating Berlin's 750th anniversary.

A subtle diplomatic tug-of-war is under way in a highly publicized "war of invitations" between the East German president, Erich Honecker, and West Berlin's mayor, Eberhard Diepgen.

Each is considering whether to cross the Berlin Wall to attend official ceremonies, at the risk of compromising longstanding legal positions related to the status of the city.

Lost in all this is the fact that it apparently is not really Berlin's 750th anniversary.

Adolf Hitler fixed the date of the city's founding at 1237 when he wanted a reason 50 years ago to organize a 700th anniversary jubilee a year after the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.

The Nazis' historical source was a document dated Oct. 28, 1237, describing a dispute over how much church tax the margrave of Brandenburg owed the local bishop. The problem is that the document mentioned only the community of Colln, on what is now an island in the Spree River in East Berlin.

The earliest known reference to Berlin came seven years later, but Hitler considered the Colln reference adequate since Colln eventually merged with Berlin.

The city authorities, East and West, now have picked up where Hitler left off. They are using the anniversary to revive interest in Berlin as a tourism and business center, and to harness their contradictory claims over what their respective parts of the city represent.

Each has planned an international conference of mayors, and lined up a heavy schedule of cultural events. There even are rival boat processions on the Spree and the city's canals.

In spite of the similar schedules, there are important distinctions in the approaches.

The Communist authorities, for instance, are using the event to push the idea that East Berlin is the legitimate heir to the city's history as a capital dating from the time of Frederick the Great.

This is in line with efforts in recent years to restore a sense of German pride in East Germany after decades of emphasizing that the creation of a socialist state had marked a definitive break with the past.

The East Berliners have an advantage in this field because the division of the city in 1945 left Berlin's historic center, which was mostly rubble at the time because of Allied bombardments, in the eastern sector. The East German government is making the most of this by virtually rebuilding the famous St. Nicholas Church, the Ephraim Palace and other old edifices in time for the anniversary.

The government has brought in hundreds of Polish craftsmen and construction workers to help. There is a serious shortage of labor in East Berlin, and the Poles are considered expert restorers.

The East Berliners also are trying to reinforce their contention that East Berlin is part of East Germany. The United States, Britain and France, which each have been responsible for a third of West Berlin since the end of World War II, recognize East Berlin as only the Soviet-controlled sector of the city.

Seeking to reinforce their claim, the East Germans have invited Mr. Diepgen, the West Berlin mayor, to the official state ceremony marking the anniversary in East Berlin on Oct. 23.

The West Berliners, meanwhile, want to show that capitalism delivers more goods than socialism, and hope to reaffirm their links to the Western allies and West Germany.

In the rivalry over who can build the nicest new apartments, West Berlin has had constructed several blocks of brightly colored apartment houses near Checkpoint Charlie, the principal crossing point between the city's halves.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Into Dangerous Waters

For years, Iran and Iraq have been attacking each other's shipping in the Gulf's "tanker war." The Iranians, who are on the march but cannot match Iraq's air power, recently started moving up anti-ship missiles to control the mouth of the Gulf. The U.S. government decided to bring up the Kity Hawk and to accept a request by Kuwait to escort its ships through the Strait of Hormuz. Thus a measure of greater possibility now exists that the United States may become directly engaged in the war.

There is a logic to the American decision. Iran threatens not only the survival of the Baghdad regime and the stability of other Arab governments friendly to Washington but also the flow of oil to the West. The United States is asserting a legitimate interest in upholding free navigation in international waters. The Reagan administration has its own requirement, after its collapsed arms-for-hostages dealings with Iran, to show support for the Arab cause.

Nonetheless, the fact is that Iran and Iraq have tried to choke off each other's vital maritime traffic. This poses a policy dilemma that Washington has not fully grasped. Under one professed goal, freedom of navigation, the United States should be evenhanded and should restrain Iraq as well as Iran, since both countries interfere with navigation. But under a second purpose,

support of American friends in the region, the United States unmistakably tilts toward Iraq, since Iraq is friendly and Iran, although it is a strategic place, is not.

Naturally, the Iraqis would be pleased to have the American fleet protecting their lifeline. Kuwait's situation is more complex. While asking the United States for escort help, it sought balance by also asking the Soviet Union. Both said yes, but the Americans, who are not eager to admit the Soviets as a Gulf partner, would prefer to do the whole job themselves.

Iran voices alarm at a pattern of American conduct that could possibly cut its lifeline. It urges Washington to pursue freedom of navigation for all countries. Such a policy would stop Tehran from further attacks on Iraqi — and Kuwaiti — shipping. But, more important to Iran, it would keep the American navy from coming in effect to Iraq's side. But that does not seem to be the way things are going.

A striking turn of events is apparent. At home the United States is still sorting out a failed initiative launched in part to gain strategic advantage in Iran. In the Gulf, the United States finds events drawing it out of its professed neutrality and into at least the edges of the tanker war, in support of Iraq. This is a moment for extraordinary care.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Helpless in Thailand

Thailand, seeing no end to providing asylum for Indochinese refugees, has turned against them with acts of extortion, brutality and life-endangering forced repatriation. The Thai have committed the acts, yet the United States has shared the blame, its declining role in this long-playing refugee story has contributed to the Thai frustration. A humane ending requires a recommendation from both Bangkok and Washington to these hapless people.

To the Thai, the West appears to have stopped honoring its pledge to resettle hundreds of thousands of refugees to whom Thailand has given first asylum. The Thai have reacted sharply, closing camps, pushing would-be entrants away and now, worst of all, forcing some refugees back to their homelands. (Thirty-eight Hmong tribesmen in a camp under United Nations protection were returned last week against their will to Laos, where their lives are clearly endangered. Bangkok contends that they were not refugees but anti-Communist guerrillas. But the guerrillas took first steps to become refugees once they entered the camps and laid

down their arms.) And reports abound that extortion fees have become the norm, and that Thai are giving refugees little opportunity to prove their bona fides.

The immediate need is for U.S. Embassy officials in Bangkok and United Nations officials to assure protection for the remaining refugees. The long-term need is to reaffirm the American commitment. The Thai have seen the number resettled in the United States decline steadily. If America would commit itself to sustaining the current level of around 30,000 Indochinese refugees for several years, Thailand would be assured that it would not be left to manage this problem alone.

In return, Thailand needs to maintain adequate first asylum. With continued international support, it must ensure orderly entry procedures, adequate protection and decent living conditions. For Thai and U.S. officials, this is a matter that has run on exasperatingly long, long enough so that they may forget something crucial: For the refugees, it remains a matter of life or death.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Consensus Needs Funding

The Reagan administration, which began its life at the United Nations as a sharp critic of the organization, is ending up as a booster. The transformation is the result of efforts to introduce internal reforms. These justify and require, the administration now says, a restoration of the U.S. financial support that was withheld while the United Nations was still in its retrogressive "politicized" phase. Yet difficult hurdles remain.

The first is a certain lingering skepticism on the American right, but not only there, about the worth and permanence of UN reform. The key U.S. demand was to give donors, of which Washington has always been the largest, a measure of control more commensurate with their dues. This was done by gaining approval for a new requirement for "consensus" on budget levels and priorities. The administration insists to Congress that the new regime will "measurably increase" donor influence.

We think it is worth a try. But candor compels acknowledgment that the civility and mutual restraint needed to make consensus work are not everyday qualities at the United Nations. Nor is there a clear American view, let alone a clear view in the organization as a whole, of how much power Washington ought to wield or how much it should

defer to small states whose reason for being there is to have a role in a forum where power does not depend on size alone.

Then there is the matter of funding. The United States got its way in reform not by smoothly managing consensus but by pressuring the organization with unilateral fund cuts — cuts that went into muscle, not just into fat. This is what produced such anomalies as President Reagan's presentation of the National Medal of Science to the director of the WHO smallpox eradication program last March, even as the World Health Organization was being starved of the funds to launch an aggressive attack on the new epidemic of AIDS. A restoration of funding is essential in order to show the good-faith commitment to the reform that the U.S. government demanded of the United Nations' other members.

But look at what is actually happening to the U.S. budget. The administration asks Congress to put up money for the United Nations and its specialized agencies from this point onward, but it has no plans to seek funds to make up the shortages that accumulated in the period of budgeting. This is not fair. It is bound to reduce the incentive of other members to make "consensus" work.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## On Second Thought . . .

Some presidencies, like Lyndon Johnson's in Vietnam, failed through tragedies too deep for any individual to avert. Others have gone away through such egregious blunders that it seems that an ounce of common sense in the president's ear would surely have saved him. What if presidents were to install not just a biographer, as President Reagan has done with Edmund Morris, but a designated savior in the White House, charged to speak only in the presence of what he deemed a historic goof.

"If you must invade Cuba, don't try it without air cover," the official blunder-blocker might have said to John Kennedy. To Richard Nixon: "This third-rate burglary is going to become an impeachable offense." To Gerald Ford: "Pardoning this felon will prove unpardonable." To Jimmy Carter: "For this rescue mission to work, we need a miracle." And to Ronald Reagan: "Trusting arms to the Iranians for hostages is totally contrary to your stated policy."

Would presidents intent on bold action listen to such nay-saying? Suppose they were encouraged to appoint someone of undoubted stature. Imagine this certified eminence sitting impassively in the Oval Office, saying

not a word for month after month. Then, one awesome day, he clears his throat. Would that not get the chief executive's attention?

Presidency after presidency has stumbled not due to the machinations of enemies but due to colossal misjudgments. "If but one of the major policy mistakes we examined had been avoided," the Tower commission repined, "the nation's history would bear one less scar, one less embarrassment, one less opportunity for opponents to reverse the principles this nation seeks to preserve and advance in the world." Even if the official mistake-minder's cautions were ignored, at least the peal of his helpless laughter might stir useful doubts.

But history, however fixable it may seem, cannot be changed so easily. Think how soon the designated savior would acquire a staff of his own, and an avid taste for being Washington's inside-most insider. He would grow to share the president's peevish and obsessions. And come the day when the president committed a blunder of catastrophic girth, the official witness, grown as oblivious to error as his master, would require a savior of his own.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Director of the publication: Walter H. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56028. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-810616. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 336-4802. Telex: 262020. Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lautbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 756755. Telex: 416721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Carroly, 350 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 732-3800. Telex: 427175. S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-3052.

## OPINION

### The Debt Burden Is the Heritage of Authoritarian Governments

By Flora Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO — Mario Vargas Llosa, the Peruvian writer, was talking about hopes and problems in Latin America. "If we Latin Americans do win the battle for freedom, we can say we won it ourselves — against our enemies and despite our friends."

Mr. Vargas Llosa was addressing a conference of the Trilateral Commission here, several hundred mostly establishment types from Europe, Japan and the United States. The subject was Third World debt. Because he is a novelist and not a politician, banker or bureaucrat, he felt no need to vanish ugly truths.

"We and we alone are responsible for our future," he said, evoking the centuries of absolute power and lawlessness, from pre-Columbian empires through colonial days to the present, which established a tradition of violence. But something new is happening. Democratic governments are emerging in most countries of the continent based, as he put it, on the will of the "humble, nameless men and women, the usually poor, often illiterate people of our countries."

They have been spared, he said, by "the terrible violence of which they have been the victims. This violence, the result of intolerance, fanaticism and dogma, has been practiced both by revolutionary terrorists and by political or

military counterterrorists, and has littered our continent with the dead, the tortured, the kidnapped, the disappeared — and these people in their vast majority have been the poor."

"The ordinary people have opted for democracy in an attempt to find an escape from this nightmare reality of civil war, terrorism, indiscriminate repression, revolutionary 'law'

**Only democracy can bring the reforms Latin America needs to work its way out of its historic vicious circle.**

es, blind executions and the proliferation of torture. . . . They decided to support that system which, intuitively and instinctively, they thought would be best able to defend human rights, or oppress them least."

Mr. Vargas Llosa has no illusions about how hard it will be for the societies to change themselves and their habits. But he is convinced that lack of democracy is not so much

the result as the cause of underdevelopment. "Nor is it a coincidence that when at last there is movement, the societies are caught in an economic grinder that deprives them of the means to meet their peoples' basic needs. Some factors are beyond their control, such as the fall of commodity prices on which they rely for export earnings. But the debt burden itself is the heritage of the authoritarian governments that they have just shaken off."

Only democracy, Mr. Vargas Llosa believes, can bring the reforms that Latin America requires to achieve development and social justice, to work its way out of its historic vicious circle. "Moreover, I am convinced — although I'm not sure whether to be happy or sad about it — that when a Latin American nation chooses democracy, it not only chooses freedom and the rule of law but the most extreme form of independence as well."

This is because no other type of government receives less support from the West . . . than those regimes in the Third World that try to live the ideals of freedom and pluralism which are the West's greatest contribution to the world. I doubt that any democratic nation in the underdeveloped

world has received the credits and subsidies Cuba has received from the Soviet Union.

"And it is certainly true that no Latin American nation fighting to live in peace and freedom within the law ever before aroused the militant sympathy that Sandinista Nicaragua has inspired in liberal and progressive circles in the West."

Mr. Vargas Llosa is not bitter and he was not blaming anyone. He was pleading for a "sensible and realistic" approach from credit countries that would allow the fragile democracies to pay off their debts as they are able, without destroying their social bases. He suggested, for example, that debt service be linked to export prices.

There are other ways of reducing the squeeze, but there is not much chance for a democracy to survive if miserable living standards continue to be forced downward. The alternatives are new military or revolutionary regimes, more economic stagnation, more misery. "Let us all make an effort to contribute whatever we can to see that it works," he asked.

It is a thoughtful, moving appeal, in the best interest of the United States as well. Novelists, who must use their imagination, can sometimes see more clearly than men of authority.

The New York Times.

## U.S.-European Dialogue Needs a Political Forum

By Leo Tindemans

The writer, Belgian minister of external relations and a former prime minister, is president of the European Community's Council of Ministers.

BRUSSELS — Thirty years ago today, the European Community's founding Treaty of Rome was signed by six member states that have grown to become twelve. They are now celebrating three decades of a commitment that has thoroughly changed their presence on the world scene. This evolution is not yet finished.

My countryman, Paul-Henri Spaak, was devoted to European unity. He used to say how he was struck by a newspaper photograph in 1945 showing an American and a Soviet soldier shaking hands at the Elbe River in Germany. The caption read, "Liberation of Europe." At the time, Europeans with vision realized that more cooperation was needed not only to overcome their postwar economic difficulties but to assert Europe's voice in a world dominated by superpowers.

The first advocates of postwar European integration — Jean Monnet, Spaak and others — were great friends of America and realized how important a role it would play in the recovery of Europe. In those days, European unity was encouraged by American statesmen such as Dean Acheson. In 1962, President Kennedy formulated the ideal of cooperation between Europe and the United States in the slogan, "equal partnership."

A quarter century later, the question is asked: Can the United States and the European Community be partners and allies while at the same time becoming fiercer competitors? It is too easy to say that this is something that happens among the best of friends. We need to have the courage to cope with our conflicts.

The European Community has increasingly become a cohesive economic unit, with its own interests, preferences and trade policy. It also has the basis of a common currency. Recently, economic relations with the United States have become more strained, with a major trade crisis carrying the menace of a vicious cycle of retaliation. The United States and the European Community are fighting more frequently over outlets for their excess corn and wheat. Complaints are heard about protectionism, currency manipulations and budget deficits. Most accusations are not groundless.

The United States and the 12 European Community states share some institutionalized channels for communication: They are members of GATT and the OECD, and each year, four European nations meet with Japan, the United States and Canada to

thrash out economic problems. This is obviously not enough.

Political tensions are also appearing. Since the early 1970s, the EC states have tried to achieve a common stand on international issues. Results have at times been disappointing. Slowly but steadily, though, Europe has been speaking more often with one voice. For example, the 12 recently joined in calling for an international conference on Middle East peace.

This evolution is a natural consequence of more cooperation, and it corresponds with the broader goals envisioned at the time of the Community's foundation. The evolution will be even more evident when the newly ratified amendments to the Treaty of Rome are implemented.

The U.S. side has repeatedly objected that Europeans do not contribute enough to their own defense. But when Europeans make an effort to reflect about their own security, for instance in the framework of the Western European Union, suspicions are aroused in Washington. And Europeans were alarmed when they saw how casually matters vital to their defense were dealt with in Reykjavik by the Americans and the Russians.

## Why American Forces Should Remain in Europe

By Richard Burt

The writer is U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

WASHINGTON — For years the idea that the United States should withdraw its troops from Europe has been a favorite hobbyhorse of the American left. Now the proposal is picking up support from conservatives. It remains a bad idea.

Some, such as Henry Kissinger, have spoken in general terms about reducing U.S. forces in Europe as part of a broader plan to reform NATO. Others, such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, have been more specific, urging that 100,000 troops be brought home. Still others, such as Melvin Krauss, a neoconservative economist and the author of "How NATO Weakens the West," advocate a total U.S. pullout from Europe and the abandonment of NATO.

They are wrong. Maintaining a free, independent and democratic Western Europe remains the pre-eminent strategic interest of the United States. In global terms, the loss of Western Europe would be as significant as the Chinese-Soviet split — with America on the losing end.

Recognizing this, two generations



Isn't it surprising that two entities striving to defend the same fundamental values and aware of the need for good relations do not look for a more regular basis of consultation for mutual analysis and understanding?

The United States and the European Community states belong to several international institutions, but these do not solve all their problems. In the political sphere, high officials of European foreign ministries and the

State Department will meet occasionally as a result of a recent initiative. But what about elected officials with direct political responsibility? In the framework of European political cooperation, the 12 regularly meet at ministerial level with representatives of Japan, China, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Gulf states. Smaller meetings do not take place with the United States.

This type of regular, streamlined

dialogue could define remedies and prevent harmful accusations. It would lead to a better understanding of each other's perspectives and problems.

Thirty years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, it is time that a new generation of leaders get to know one another by renewing the kind of close contacts that can lead to better cooperation and understanding in European-American relations.

International Herald Tribune.

the U.S. military presence is irreplaceable at present. They have made clear, for example, that they would not be able to replace the U.S. security commitment to West Germany with a guarantee of their own.

Contrary to widespread belief, the Europeans now provide the bulk of NATO forces for the defense of Europe. They provide 90 percent of the land forces, 75 percent of the naval forces and 50 percent of the air forces in Western Europe.

The strongest supporters of an enhanced European defense effort also happen to be the strongest supporters of the U.S. military presence in Europe. They understand that a U.S. withdrawal would strengthen those in Europe who favor unilateral disarmament as a way of seeking an accommodation with Moscow. So U.S. withdrawals would demoralize the very people who are working for a stronger European defense identity.

The real threat to the alliance is the unhealthy symbols that are emerging between leftist critics of the alliance in Europe and critics on the right in the United States. A perverse mirror-image phenomenon may come about. Americans who call for greater U.S. unilateralism will encourage the foggy in Europe that favor appeasement.

The next few years will be crucial for NATO. There is a growing consensus on both sides of the Atlantic that the defense of Europe requires an improvement in NATO's conventional forces. There is also growing recognition, demonstrated at Reykjavik, that a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons is desirable.

The United States could soon have an agreement with Moscow, for example, to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. How would a substantial troop reduction fit into a Western strategy of improving conventional defenses, reducing reliance on nuclear weapons and providing a more stable balance of forces? The answer is clear: It would undermine all of these efforts.

The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Persia's 'Prince'

TEHRAN — The reply of Salar-ed-Dowleh, brother of the deposed Shah, to the Anglo-Russian communication advising him to leave Persia on a pension, is a definite refusal, and he has declared himself Prince of a new principality of Western Persia, which includes the provinces of Kurdistan, Kirmanshah, Luristan, Hamadan and Ilam. It is stated that a Russian force will be sent to expel the new ruler from Kirmanshah. This will be the first time that the Russians have penetrated so far south into Persia. It is expected that England will consent, though unwillingly, to the action of the Russians. Turkey is far from enthusiastic over the organization of this Russian punitive expedition, and being nearest Kirmanshah, offers to undertake the expulsion of Salar-ed-Dowleh, thus doing away with the necessity of Russian troops.

### 1937: Blockade Spain?

PARIS — Means of putting an end to Italy's intervention in the Spanish war were discussed [on March 24] by Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister, with Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador. The two, it was reported, were in agreement that it was essential for France and Great Britain not to permit further disembarkation of Italian troops in Spain and, if necessary, to enforce the non-intervention policy by a Franco-British naval blockade of Nationalist Spain. LONDON — King Leopold's visit to London ended in success. Belgium is to be released from its obligation under the Anglo-French-Belgian agreement of March 19, 1936, which followed Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland. That agreement provided for mutual assistance in case of attack. To appease Germany, Belgium is now withdrawing.



## OPINION

## A Conspiracy to Defraud the United States?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — What criminal charges might result from the special prosecutor's investigation of the Iran-contra affair? Among many possibilities one stands out. That would be a broad charge of conspiracy in the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras at a time when the U.S. Congress had barred official military support.

The independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, is at too early a stage of his investigation for anyone to know whether he will find enough evidence of such a conspiracy to put it to a grand jury and seek indictments. But there have been

that officials conspired to defraud the United States if they used their position, resources and time to defeat what was then the law: the Boland amendment forbidding official arms supplies. There would no doubt be evidence of concealment, as in Watergate, that indictment spoke of "deceit, craft, trickery..."

The Boland amendment was not a criminal law. For that reason some have jumped to the conclusion that there is no penalty for violating the policy it laid down. But a conspiracy designed to defeat the policy could well be punished under the conspiracy statute. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

Everything will depend on the evidence dug out by Mr. Walsh and the 17 lawyers and many investigators he has working on the facts. But there is reason to believe he is focusing, first, on the question of aid to the contras.

One clue is that the House and Senate committees on the Iran-contra affair, when they reached their extraordinary agreement to work together, announced

that they would investigate the contra supply operation before turning to the Iran arms sales. The committees made that decision after talks with Mr. Walsh.

There are other relevant statutes: on perjury and obstruction of justice, for example. Also, Section 2778 of Title 22 makes it a crime, punishable by up to two years in prison and a \$100,000 fine, to export arms in violation of the rules. The statute exempts officials only if they are carrying out a "sales program authorized by law."

Looming behind all possible criminal prosecutions is the question of President Reagan's role. Suppose Colonel North and Rear Admiral John Poindexter are given partial immunity and compelled to testify. Suppose they say that they were following the president's orders. At his press conference last week Mr. Reagan said with emphasis: "I set the policy in this administration."

At this stage all is speculation, but I think one thing is clear. We have been paying too much attention to such passing phenomena as press conferences. The greater engine for discovering the truth is the criminal law.

The New York Times



"Our legal justification for star wars testing was flawed, and mistakes were made. I take full responsibility."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## It Should Never Be Absurd to Demand Democracy

In "Poland: America's Reversal Is Late but Welcome" (March 18), Tad Szulc writes: "To expect or demand a U.S.-type democracy in Poland anytime soon is absurd..." So, it is not absurd to demand democracy for Chile, Uganda or Indonesia, but it is absurd to demand it for Poland? Why would it be absurd to demand it at any time for anybody, and why would a person living in democracy feel it absurd to demand it for somebody else? After all, the Solidarity movement of 1980-1981, and what remains of it today, was an almost unanimous demand for democracy by the Poles. Was it absurd? Is it absurd to demand democracy for any Communist country?

It is, of course, absurd to expect democracy to come to these countries soon, just as it is absurd to expect that it will come from above. But shouldn't one distinguish between expectations and demands? Shouldn't the first be based on political analysis and the second on some values? Should we demand only what we are sure to get? Perhaps this is what the West is doing, while the Communists always demand what they want and not just what seems possible. This is why we are retreating and they are advancing.

Mr. Szulc rejoices. One Josef Ceyrek, who "is really second in command to General Jaruzelski," even dined with Senator Edward Kennedy in Washington. Did they discuss the reasons why the senator could not get a visa to travel to Poland less than three months ago? Maybe Mr. Ceyrek was explaining the rules on Americans getting visas to Poland — a yes for the actress Jane Fonda,

a no for Lane Kirkland, the union leader. Maybe they discussed the issue of political pluralism. Mr. Szulc sees "a form" of this emerging. Poles, who knew democracy and political pluralism in the 18th century, have not lost their taste for it. They will not be satisfied with "a form" of it. That is what they are demanding, even today, and it is absurd to call these demands absurd.

IRENA LASOTA,

President,  
Institute for Democracy  
in Eastern Europe, New York.

## People Policy in Singapore

Regarding the opinion column "Singapore: Have Three, While Minding the Image" (March 19) by Richard Reeves:

Since independence, the Singapore government has earnestly and strenuously sought to build conditions for racial harmony. As a member of a minuscule minority group, I can state that nothing is further from the truth than the allegation that the government's population policy seeks "to maintain the overwhelming Chinese majority."

The demographic trends that have led to this new policy are not secret. Among the racial groups, the Chinese have the lowest fertility rate — 1.5 live births per woman, compared with 2.1 for Malays, 1.9 for Indians and 2.4 for other minority groups. The level required for zero population growth is 2.1. In other words, the Chinese, and to a lesser extent the Indians, are failing to reproduce

themselves, and even the Malays are barely replacing themselves.

Within every racial group, those families most able to look after children — the better educated, higher-income families — are having fewer children. The problem reaches its most acute among women university graduates; large numbers never marry, and when they do they uniformly under-replace themselves.

This is true of Malay graduate women. The worry is not that the Malays will overwhelm the Chinese in numbers; if present trends continued, this would not happen for centuries. But if present trends are not corrected quickly, the overall population will start declining within a generation. To prevent this, the government is encouraging all families to have three children, provided they can afford to bring them up well. The tax incentives to support this policy treat all races equally. Surely Mr. Reeves is not suggesting that Singapore should follow a policy of two children per Chinese family, but three per non-Chinese? Countries such as Sweden, France and West Germany have used incentives to encourage couples to have more children. The only difference is that, while the shift in reproduction patterns in Western Europe has taken a century, Singapore's economic and social development has been so rapid that the switch from a policy of birth control to a policy of birth encouragement has had to be made within one generation.

DAVID MARSHALL,  
Ambassador of Singapore  
to France, Paris.

## Three of Our Own ...

In response to "Many U.S. Catholics Say Ethics Will Be Ignored" (March 13):

Poor Heidi Plummer of San Francisco, who, lamenting the Vatican document on human reproduction, says of her adopted son: "We love Trevor, but we want our own child. Parenting is such a strong urge..." Mrs. Plummer apparently cannot distinguish between the urge to parent and the egotistical urge to see oneself reproduced.

I hope little Trevor never learns that he is a not quite satisfactory substitute for the Plummer's "own" child.

My husband and I have three of our own children, all of them adopted and none of them less miraculous or less precious for not being genetically ours.

LEE BUENAVENTURA,  
Milan.

The Vatican and I rarely agree, but now, though our premises are diametrically opposed, we do. My premise is not that life is sacred but that our dwelling place needs protection, and thus that anything which makes it easier to bring more people onto this dangerously overpopulated planet should be questioned. I also agree that children have, or should have, the right to be begotten naturally by married parents. They should have the right to be raised with love and intelligence and in health. If we are to work for civil laws, a good start would be a requirement to license would-be parents and to instruct them on child-rearing.

JEAN TURNER,  
Zurich.

## Frozen Flakes of Pollution Foul an Ancient Wilderness

By David Wann

DENVER — Water trickled from the melting snowpack in the summer heat, gathering speed as it flowed over the thin mountain soil and past the bases of tall Engelmann spruces before spilling into Lake Elbert far below.

Shimmering in the summer sun, the high valley lake in the Mount Zirkel Wilderness Area north of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, was filling as it had

## MEANWHILE

for ages with its annual infusion of snowmelt — an event that Lake Elbert's delicate ecosystem depended upon.

The snowmelt was not as pure as it had been for thousands of years. A complex set of chemical reactions was taking place in the lake. The crystal waters, floating in a natural bowl of granite and quartz, mingled with the snowmelt, which was subtly contaminated by sulfur dioxide emitted mostly from power plants, smelters and factories, and by nitrogen oxides emitted mostly from vehicles and power plants.

The source of the contamination was the snow itself — acid snow that had fallen throughout the winter and spring from clouds fouled by pollutants.

Acid snow — the winter version of acid rain — is a new specter confronting researchers who recently began studying it in great detail not only at Lake Elbert but at many other sites across the West.

Much is known about acid rain and how its mixture of pollutants poisons lakes and ecosystems in the Eastern United States, Canada and Europe. But not much is known about acid snow and the degree to which it could be poisoning pristine wilderness lakes in the West.

American scientists began investigating the problem in 1985 when the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Forest Service launched the \$4 million Western lakes survey. Nearly 800 lakes were sampled that fall. Early results carried good news and ugly possibilities.

The survey has not found significant impact on Western lakes by acid precipitation. The mean annual levels of acidity in Western rainfall are currently two to four times lower than in the East. Yet, studies in the Eastern United States and in Europe have shown that damages have occurred in sensitive lakes at levels of acidity not much higher than those occurring in the Rocky Mountains.

Perhaps the most sobering discovery is that acid snow can pack a far more powerful first punch than acid rain.

As a snowpack builds, the pollutants in layer upon layer of contaminated snow filter to the bottom of the pack where, within a few months, a substantial concentration of pollutants accumulates. Up to 70 percent of the pollutants can be released in the first spring melt, injecting a pulse of acidity into a lake that can jolt the ecological balance.

Eastern lakes have built-in buffers against acidity, such as thick bottoms of mud and high levels of suspended particles that act as neutralizers. But Western lakes are among the most sensitive in the world, according to surveys. Their granite-and-quartz lake beds cannot neutralize acids; lake bed soil levels are thin — very little soil is washed into mountain lakes — and there are few trees or other vegetation to help neutralize the acids.

The lakes are virtually helpless in contending with acid precipitation. The acidity eventually dissolves, but the damage caused by annual jobs of sulfuric acid and nitric acid eventually can take a high toll on aquatic life.

Typically, the impact of acid rain is felt in two stages. First, there is a decline in the acid-neutralizing capacity of surface waters and soils. Depending on variables such as the amount of acid precipitation, the sensitivity of native species, and the structural characteristics of the ecosystems, effects may begin to be seen after several years.

In the second stage, there is a decrease in the diversity and productivity of aquatic species. Certain species of algae, insects, mollusks, zooplankton, fish and amphibians are sensitive to acidity, and birds and mammals may consequently suffer a shortage of food or an accumulation of toxic metals.

Most projections indicate that despite the closing of several smelters in the Southwest and a decrease in average emissions per vehicle, total nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions will remain steady through 1995. This is because of a slight increase in the total number of vehicles and power plants.

"The effects of acid deposition can be so subtle that we can't determine the severity on the basis of just a few years' worth of data," said Larry Svoboda, regional acid rain coordinator for EPA. "But the consequences — as well as the uncertainties — are just too vast to sit back and do nothing."

EPA officials said last week that new studies showed that 300 lakes in the Northeast could be acidified by acid rain in the next 50 years if nothing is done, doubling the number of affected lakes in the region. This summer, the agency plans to expand its lake testing.

It is an unsettling thought while hiking the mountains and meadows of the Lake Elbert area to wonder whether those feather-like cirrus clouds in the bright blue sky could be slowly, subtly broadcasting the seeds of ruin for the Mount Zirkel Wilderness. The preserve has remained essentially unchanged for thousands of years. Environmental science is committed to keeping it that way.

The writer works in the office of external affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency in Denver. He contributed this comment to the Denver Post.

## An Invitation to Oxford.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Valentino, Ungaro Cut It Beautiful

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the collections near their end, the mood in Paris is up. Besides good collections from Mugler, Montana and Chanel, Valentino and Ungaro gave couture

designers ready-to-wear a shot in the arm. Both of these designers came close to these designers' lofty couture.

Everybody was smiling after Valentino's collection, which was like watching "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous." Valentino is a happy man who knows who his clients are and what they want. He keeps giving them unashamedly pretty clothes with one purpose in mind — to make them more beautiful.

The silhouette was still pencil-slim but it was softer, curvier and shorter. Shoulders were strong but they softened as the show went on. The favorite suit was a short, rounded jacket edged with softly

bristling black fox. It was put over skinny minis, mini-sarongs or fully flared, wide-legged pants.

Tweeds, giant checks and houndstooths were Valentino's favorite fabrics when it came to shaping short, strongly belted coats. Deluxe embroidered suede skirts, started some seasons ago, were also very much around, but this time, they featured giant suede checks over slick black leather. The panther theme, a favorite this season, was used for just about everything, from gloves to turbans and twin sets.

The evening wear was sheer seduction. Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, loved having so much to choose from. The prettiest dresses were the short ones, which ranged from serious velvet to flirtatious white lace ruffles, cut across by bright satin bows. Although Valentino showed some

beautiful long gowns, including a couple of satin panniered ones, both very grand, there is no question that short is taking over the evening scene as well as the daytime one.

Details included white satin ribbons slotted down the sleeves of black dresses, black fox hems on short black velvet bustier dresses and richly embroidered boleros over slim black taffeta skirts. Big fox hats added glamour to this luxurious collection, as did all the gold and silver lamé outfits. Impassable accessories included high heels, sheer hose and very long gloves.

Ungaro also had an excellent collection which included a new and welcome sense of humor. He built his look on a sharp contrast between tight and skinny leather minis and powerful jackets — with strong shoulders and assertive, leg-of-mutton sleeves. Very wide collars, lined in contrasting fabrics, were worn as hoods which softened the line of the shoulders. Some

were lined with bright-colored velvets, others with soft satins.

Short, belted suits alternated with long coats, the latter often worn with flat, equestrian boots. Although he started with toned down colors — wheat, aqua, parma — Ungaro quickly reverted to his bright palette including turquoise, hot pink and red. There was a cheery brilliance to his collection due to the metallic leather minis followed by satins and lamés.

Nowhere was the bourgeois, a favorite on Paris runways this season, as strongly outlined as at Ungaro's. Draped dresses, jersey or satin, emphasized every curve in the body. The prettiest, with a high, inverted V bodice and draped hips, was worn under a flower-printed coat.

Flower prints were only one of the more interesting themes at Ungaro's and turned up on peasant skirts, plumed jackets and even bloomers. The cyclamen-and-green plumed jacket over elasticized

velvet was the sexiest around. The short evening group was a riot and included some mad poufs, bustles and cancan ruffles. Although there was a lot of black, Ungaro also put in bright patches such as hot pink satin ruffles at the bottom of a black velvet bustier.

Much will be forgiven Ungaro, including huge, awkward cotton candy bows, because he produced the most beautiful long gowns in town. Slim and snaky, they featured draped hips and cascades of ruffles down the side. The prettiest was of dark brown velvet, a normally heavy fabric which Ungaro handled unusually well.

If Jean-Louis Scherrer could learn to edit his collections, he would be much better off. There was nothing wrong with his clothes except the slow, repetitious delivery.

Suits were favorites, with two strong themes emerging — both inspired from the early days of planes and automobiles. Long gray

flannel coats were touched up with black leather at the collars and cuffs. Models wore automobile caps or black leather helmets with goggles.

Swimming upstream, Scherrer showed mostly long skirts, including a gray flannel one under a black and gray bolero. Other skirts, equally long, were knife-pleated and worn with boots.

Pants were ultra-narrow like stovepipes and worn under short car coats. Evening smoking wear with an ambiguous, dandy look included sequined jackets and jeweled walking sticks.

Guy Laroche's ready-to-wear collection is designed by Guy Douvier, who came down the runway, too. This is a vast commercial success and the best-kept secret of the couturiers' ready-to-wear.

As usual, his collection touched on all the current favorite themes — black leather minis, turtle-necks, turtlenecks, quilted jackets, jersey chemises and the ubiquitous poufs.



Tough act to follow.



Short is it: The view from Ungaro, left, and Valentino.

## The Populist 'Henrys'

By Robert Cushman  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shakespeare's histories nearly always bring out the best in those who do them, especially when done in bulk. The Old Vic is staging "The Henrys" — "Henry IV" Parts 1 and 2 and "Henry V," but on Saturdays all in one day, morning to evening.

This kind of marathon is usually the prerogative of the Royal Shakespeare Company, but "The Henrys" are the work of the English Shakespeare Company, a new group formed by the director Michael Bogdanov and the actor Michael Pennington to tour large-scale classics. There are a lot of former Stratford actors in the company, and their experience and assurance, Bogdanov's inexhaustible

energy, and the richness of the plays, are a potent combination.

Where the ESC differs from the RSC is in its aggressive populism. The plays are done mainly in modern dress. The first one begins with an instant folk song, devised to cue us into the pre-history but actually more obscure in its dialect than the blank verse it is supposed to elucidate. This is the kind of thing that young people are supposed to love, though I suspect that it helps and flatters the actors more than the spectators. An actor asked to play

ancient Pistol as an Elizabethan-roaring boy may not know where to start. Make him a motorcycling punk with a vicious streak, and it's easy. Well, easier.

Actually, the costuming is eclectic. Some soldiers are medieval, others contemporary. Henry IV and his ministers sport sober Edwardian frock coats, but Prince Hal's lounging attire is jeans, which points up the gulf between them. Falstaff is a striped-suited saloon-bar dandy, but his cronies — who outlive him — are 1980s riffraff in a recognizably rundown pub. Gradually the contrasts even out; we watch the new world taking over from the old. It is all summed up in the fight between Hal and Hotspur at Shrewsbury. Hotspur, the relic of chivalry, actually lets his opponent reclaim his fallen sword; Hal, when the luck goes his way, has no such scruples and plays the butcher. He doesn't enjoy it, but a prince has gotta do what a prince has gotta do. And eventually what a king has gotta do. Hal sacrifices humanity to become a political and military machine.

The mix is stimulating, while it is a mix. By the time we get to "Henry V" modernity has wholly taken over, with the Agincourt campaign staged — ingeniously — as if it were the Falklands. It really feels like war, but in this atmosphere Hal's humanity, and his scruples, make no sense, and the play becomes monotonous. Shakespeare liked Henry V, Bogdanov doesn't, and Pennington, gallantly speaking the lines, is left in the middle. He is far more interesting as the earlier Hal, caught between two worlds.

The plays, especially "Henry V," are staged to give us Bogdanov's view of Thatcher's England: duplicity and opportunism at the top, violent desperation at the bottom, and jingoism all the way through. (Nobody can say that Bogdanov sentimentalizes the lower orders; Henry's troops invade France like soccer hooligans.)

The coherence of his vision is less impressive though than the detail with which he animates it. He too is an opportunist, as a director has to be, especially with plays as big as these. Most of the characters come to life, and the "Henry IV" plays are unusually funny. Bogdanov is happier with humor than with emo-

tion; the account of Falstaff's death is surprisingly unmoving.

John Woodvine is a suave, beautifully phrased Falstaff, who doubles as the "Henry V" chorus, telling the story from a TV anchorman's swivel chair. His fruity tones are amusingly echoed by Colin Farrell as his batman Bardolph. John Price is a commonplace Hotspur but a rampagingly effective Pistol. And there are a couple of outstanding female performances from Jennie Stoller, subter and supplier than most as Lady Percy and Jenny Quayle, whose Doll Tearsheet sells sex in a fashionable leather binding.

In Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" a rehearsal is famously interrupted by a vagrant sextet whose author left them agonizingly unfinished, and who want actors to bring them to life. In the original, the play being rehearsed is one of Pirandello's own, which may explain why the actors take this science-fiction script so completely in their stride. In the National Theatre's new production, Nicholas Wright's adaptation has them rehearsing "Hamlet," a play with its own pertinent remarks about acting and believing.

Otherwise, Michael Rudman's production is faithful; there is no attempt to pretend that we are anywhere but in the Italian theater of the 1920s. We begin with some witty vignettes of actors arriving for work, though the later company scenes are strangely stiff. If the actors are meant to represent surface reality, it doesn't help to have them sitting around making significant remarks at scripted moments. Real life, especially real theatrical life, is less organized than that.

But Rudman's conscientiousness pays off with the arguments about illusion and reality, which have never seemed more urgent. We feel the frustration of the characters as their pristine sense of their own identity is swamped by the well-meaning mannerisms of the actors. We see how swiftly belief can be induced by a thoroughly artificial stage set, assembled from stock. There is an uncomfortable acting gulf between the old, who are assured, and the young, who are callow.

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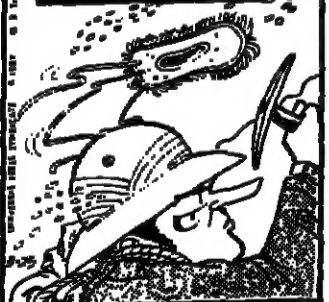
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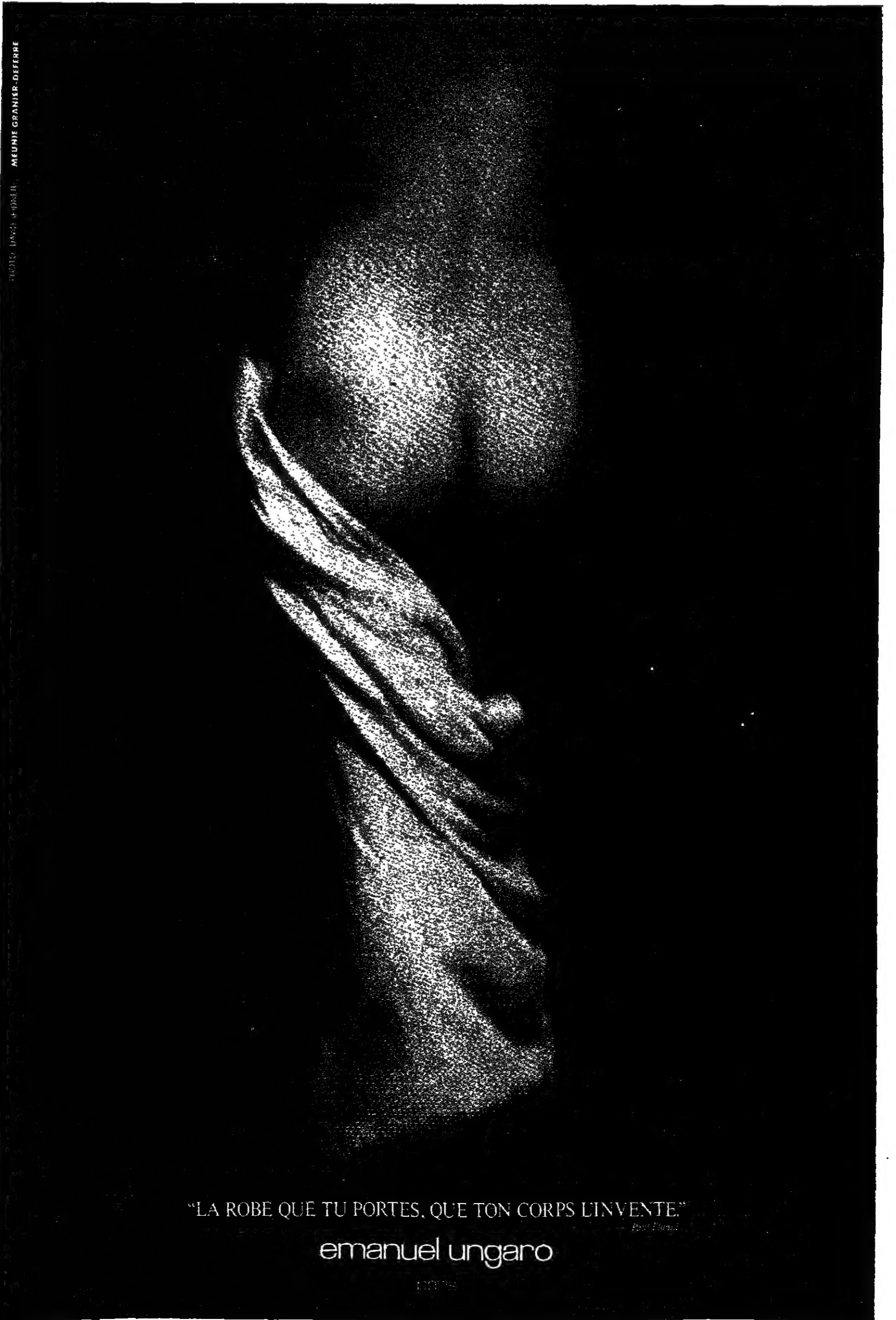
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High	Low						High	Low			

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12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
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12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
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12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on bid/ask prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

MANAGEMENT	ENC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.	-1d) G.T. Europe Fund	24.73	-1d) Sima (stock price)
		-1d) Euro Small Cos. Fund	24.25	-1d) Yen-Invest bonds

[illegible]

March 24


[illegible]

**Asia Pacific Growth Fund**  
  
 Weekly net asset value on 20-3-1987 US \$33.25  
 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

**Information:**  
 Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.  
 Herengracht 214,  
 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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هكمان النحل

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## DOLLAR: Dollar Falls Against Yen, Tests Paris Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

The dollar fell against the yen and the Swiss franc on Tuesday, testing the Paris Accord.

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## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Swiss franc	1.4815
West German mark	1.4815
Japanese yen	148.15
French franc	6.5625

Source: Reuters

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Latin Nations  
Rebuff U.S.  
On IDB Plan

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Debtor nations in Latin America have rejected a plan by the Inter-American Development Bank to revise control of the bank's operations.

Mr. Baker withdrew the proposal following the rebuff on Monday. Officials said the plan involved a modification in voting power that would allow the United States to have more control than it had.

The dispute at the bank's annual meeting here involves a Reagan administration proposal to swing control of the bank toward the nations that provide 95 percent of its financial resources, but hold only 46 percent of the voting shares.

In return, Mr. Baker offered U.S. support of a near-doubling of the bank's lending funds, provided by its 17 non-Latin donors, to about \$23 billion for the four-year period beginning this year. The United States is by far the bank's largest donor, providing 34.5 percent of its capital.

The Reagan administration had been seeking a veto on loans with the votes of only two of the bank's 12 executive directors, meaning a loan would need a 65 percent vote from the IADB board for passage.

Latin American countries and member countries outside the Western Hemisphere had proposed a 60 percent approval level, where three executive directors would be needed to block a loan.

"We made a proposal this morning which we think meets the requirements of our members," Mr. Baker told reporters on Monday following a luncheon meeting with officials from Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and other donor countries. "They were not prepared to accept today."

Mr. Baker added: "It's off the table now. I'm not going to leave it hanging out there." He said the offer might be made again at a meeting of world finance ministers in Washington in two weeks.

Speaking in New Zealand, where he is attending a meeting of trade ministers, Mr. Yeutter said he was unsure whether some of the trade issues disrupting U.S.-Japanese relations would be resolved before the two countries open trade talks in late April.

Mr. Yeutter described relations with Japan as "very strained" because of semiconductor trade, the unwillingness of the Japanese government to allow public entities to buy American supercomputers and the barring of American companies from the \$3 billion Kansai Airport project near Osaka.

"I'm not sure we can wait until late April," he said.

A dealer for a West German bank said, "The hull following the Paris meeting is over. The market never really lost its bearings, but the threat of concerted central bank intervention was enough to hold rates steady for a time."

"It's surprising it took this long for the market to test the downside," the dealer added.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Sticht Unretires to Head RJR Nabisco

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

In a surprise move, J. Paul Sticht, a former high executive at R.J. Reynolds Industries, has come out of retirement to be named chairman of RJR Nabisco.

The New York Times said some analysts saw the move as an attempt to smooth ruffled feathers among executives connected with R.J. Reynolds. Although Reynolds acquired Nabisco in 1985, Nabisco officials have moved decisively to positions of power.

Ross Johnson, 55, who led Nabisco, has emerged as the No. 1 man since the merger. At the first of the year, he replaced J. Tylee Wilson, also 55, as chief executive of RJR Nabisco. It was assumed that Mr. Johnson would add the title of chairman, instead Mr. Sticht, 69, who retired in 1983 as chairman and chief executive of R.J. Reynolds, will replace Mr. Wilson as chairman, if only for a year. The company requires all directors to retire at 70.

Logan Fessenden (UK) Ltd., the

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Business People

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92200 Neuilly Cedex

France

or:

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The Gap Inc., the California-based casual clothing chain, has promoted Michael S. Drexler, 42, from executive vice president to president. He takes over from Don-

ald G. Fisher, 58, the founder, who remains chairman and chief executive. The New York Times credits Mr. Drexler, 42, with making The Gap one of the fastest-growing U.S. retailers, with more than 600 stores. Gap also has 35 Banana Republic stores specializing in khaki apparel.

The University of Stirling in Scotland has named John R. Beaumont to a new chair in applied management information systems. The professorship is funded by ICL, the British computer manufacturer. Mr. Beaumont, 29, now is joint managing director of Pinpoint Analysis in London, which analyzes geographic and demographic factors in marketing. He is a former lecturer in geography at Keele University in England.

J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc. of New York and its Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. subsidiary have recruited Michael E. Patterson as executive vice president and general counsel for both. Mr. Patterson, 45, has been a partner in the New York law

firm of Debevoise & Plimpton since 1976. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Columbia University law school and was once a law clerk to Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Roberts, 42, will be based in Washington and will be responsible for strengthening the accounting and consulting firm's consultancy practice in the field of financial institution regulation.

Mr. Roberts has been Mr. Volcker's assistant since 1983. Earlier, he was chief economist of the Senate Banking Committee, then a vice president at American Express Co.

Top Volcker Aide  
Joins Consultancy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Steven M. Roberts, chief assistant to Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, will become a partner in Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

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## Pretoria, Banks Extend Repayment Limits

By John D. Battersby

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's major commercial banks have agreed to extend the country's repayment limits on foreign debt to June 30, 1990.

The new accord for about \$1.5 billion in repayments will last through June 30, 1990, and follows one agreed to last March whereby South Africa agreed to repay 5 percent of this short-term debt over a period that ends June 30 this year.

Mr. du Plessis said a down-payment of 5 percent of the short-term debt, amounting to about \$508 million, would be made in the second half of this year. The Associated Press reported from Pretoria, where the finance minister held a press conference. Another \$400 million payment, or 3.5 percent, would be made during 1988; \$346 million, or 3 percent, during 1989, and a repayment of \$166 million during the first half of 1990.

Interest rate margins on restricted debt would remain the same as during the first interim agreement, and South Africa would continue to pay all interest on its foreign debt.

The agreement with the country's 34 major creditor banks, who hold 80 percent of the short-term debt, was reached at a meeting in London on Tuesday by South Africa's committee coordinating the freeze on this portion of the total foreign debt of about \$24 billion.

Pretoria froze its short-term foreign debt repayments in August 1985, following the refusal of some American banks to renew the loans. South Africa is owed \$10 billion in medium-term debt that was not affected by the standstill and that will be repaid on the maturity dates specified in the loan agreements.

Mr. du Plessis said South Africa would also continue to repay other debt that fell outside the payment freeze, such as that owed to the International Monetary Fund.

Banking sources said that the agreement was favorable to South

Africa and appeared to have been largely on Pretoria's terms. The accord is expected to be endorsed by South Africa's other 299 creditors who account for the remaining 20 percent of the short-term debt.

The agreement will be a step toward normalization of Pretoria's creditworthiness, which has been severely damaged over the past two years, first by the unilateral debt freeze and last year, by official hints that South Africa might be forced to renege on its foreign debt.

But the agreement, probably aided by the turn for the worse that the Third World debt problem has taken in recent months, did not hold out any immediate prospect of South Africa's regaining access to international capital markets, banking sources said.

"We believe that the available foreign reserves of the Reserve Bank, which increased by about \$800 million during the past two months, and the expected continued surplus on the current account of the balance of payments, will be sufficient to meet these commitments," Mr. du Plessis said.

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## SPORTS

Affairs  
Of the  
Heart

**ROB HUGHES**

**Operation of hereditary heart trouble. And a younger English footballer, Chris Hemming, begins a league career aided by a surgically fitted pacemaker.**

Doctors are speculating on all manner of previously disabled athletes reaching the heights thanks to pacemaker technology.

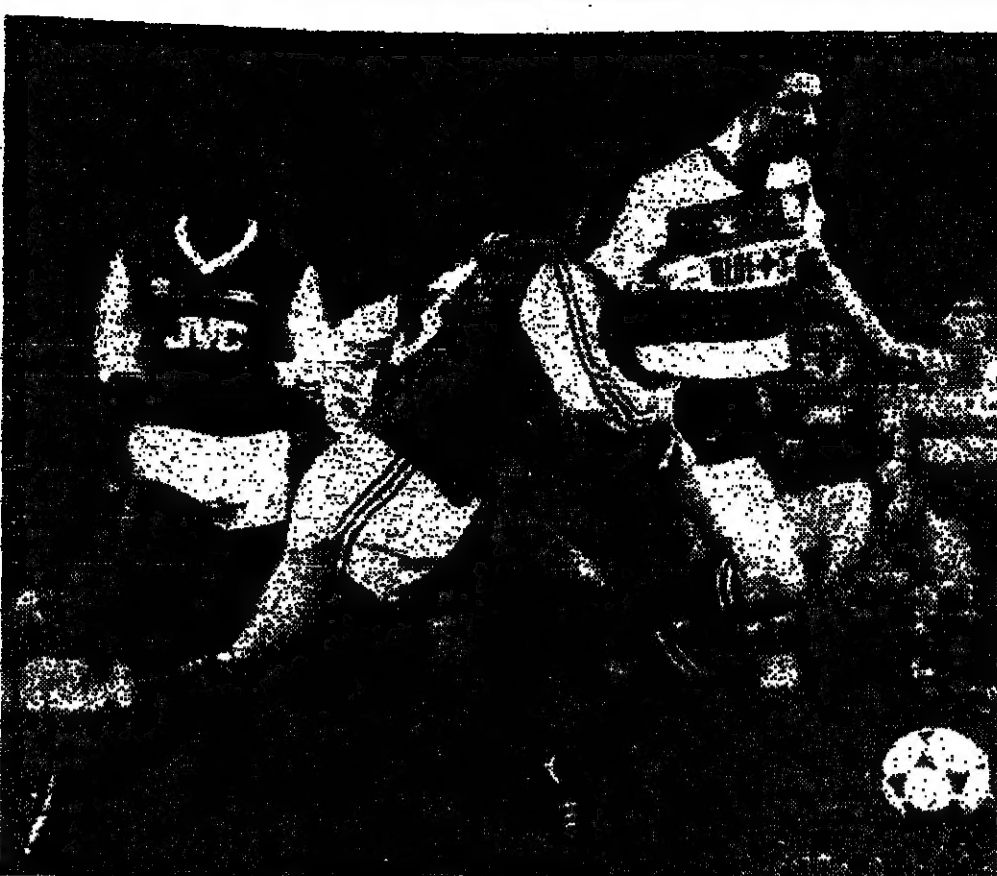
The new types of pacemaker have greater flexibility, Professor Desmond Johnson of the British Heart Foundation told The Times of London. "They are now rate-responsive — they can accelerate with an increase in body movement. I see no reason why in principle an athlete with a pacemaker should not compete to Olympic standards."

Before we all rush out for our fit, it should be pointed out that athlete's prowess is a prerequisite. Head cases of pacemaker technology in the heart in soccer, but the struggle to compete against cardiac defects is no more a hurdle than the willingness to publicize the facts.

We have still to shed cynicism before accepting that defects, more apparent with new screening apparatus, need not force sedentary existences on the naturally athletic.

Thirteen years ago a dynamic little Scot, Alex Hartford, was denied a transfer to the then-mighty Leeds United because a scan detected a pinpoint "hole" in his heart.

Leeds couldn't risk such a gamble. Hartford subsequently played for West Bromwich, Manchester City, Nottingham Forest and Everton in 557 league matches, scoring every tenth game. He ran with tireless persistence through 70 international games for Scotland. He dropped out of top-class soccer at the age of 34 through normal wear and tear.



Arsenal's Kenny Sansom, center, darts in to harry Wayne Fereday of the Queen's Park Rangers.

British athletics has been refusing to allow Linda Peck, a promising schoolgirl, to fulfill her potential on the track. A leading heart valve (no bar to Ron Clarke, the superb Australian runner, and no bar to Peck's medical advisers) struck terror in officials' minds.

At that time, too, cardiac researchers produced papers on a top English soccer player who, for five years, performed untroubled by irregular ECG readings. The player's anonymity was respected — and still is — by doctors who knew his livelihood would be undermined by publicity, never mind by presumptive diagnosis.

Perhaps the real measure of change is in attitude as much as instrumentation. Michel Vautour is one of France's, one of the world's, senior referees despite having been confined to bed until his late teens with a heart condition.

The condition has not gone away, fear has, discussing his case. "It doesn't mean to say he came back from hell. In the fifties, we were very very prudent. We put people with a heart murmur to rest. The most interesting thing is not that (Vautour's) body was healthy, but that his mind did so. The ideology of his medicine is now obsolete, but being put to bed ought to have suggested to him a future as a clerk or a bank teller

and no physical activity. His mental triumph is extraordinary.

Extraordinary too is the victory of mind over doubt in the men and women who compete in the Transplant Olympics. So, of course, is that of 50 men who began a Transplant Trophy for five-a-side soccer in Britain three years ago. Nine teams of kidney transplant recipients, each representing Papworth Hospital, which specializes in heart ailments.

A greater mental challenge is to compete on equal terms where bodies are tuned to abnormal stresses. Sansom and Hemming are in the forefront of that.

Sansom has fought the devil of an addiction to gambling. He sometimes had to move, to stay solvent, he sometimes had to sell his story of shameful squander.

But he chose only last month to put into perspective his innermost worry. "I have played through two World Cups, more than 70 England appearances and over 500 League and Cup games with a heart problem," he revealed.

Apparently the Sansons have narrow arteries and thick blood. An uncle died prematurely, his father had a pacemaker, his brother had bypass surgery at 32.

"I know I'd need a bypass operation before the age of 50," Sansom says. So far, diligent dieting, no smoking and moderate drinking

have saved that off. Sansom, 28, is looking for one more World Cup. But Hemming, just 20 and the father of two, has no time to cushion the doubts his heart trouble could raise in the minds of prospective managers.

We hardly had heard of him until, last weekend, his Second Division club, Stoke City, decided to publicly ask its supporters to give the redhead a break and stop booing him.

"His name has met with a bad reaction lately," says Mick Mills, the team's manager. "I only hope the crowd will now be more sympathetic and supportive."

Mills, who complained in his own recent playing prime about the obsessive pace of English soccer, admits he wrestled with the dilemma of speaking out about Hemming's plight.

The youngsters, otherwise excellently endowed at 5-foot-11 and 156 pounds (1.80 meters, 70.7 kilograms), suffered for two years through breathlessness, at first diagnosed as a virus. Last summer he underwent three hours of surgery to fit a coin-size pacemaker to speed up his heartbeat.

He is now an experiment — a guinea pig shared by sport and science. And if he succeeds, he will help dispense some outdated over-protectiveness toward sport as seen through the medical glass.

## VANTAGE POINT/John Feinstein

## When 8 Is Nothing, 4 Approaches Infinity

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was Billy Packer who made the comment Sunday during the final moments of the Indiana-Louisiana State Midwest Regional final. As Fess Irvin stepped to the foul line with LSU leading, 76-75, and 26 seconds left, Packer said, "This is why the money in this tournament should be distributed differently. This kid is shooting a \$200,000 free throw."

Had Irvin made both free throws, Indiana would have needed a three-point field goal to tie, had LSU held on to win. It would have been worth an additional \$200,000 in NCAA tournament money to the school. That's the difference between being a regional finalist (worth about \$800,000) and going to the Final Four.

Irvin's miss — a brick off the front rim — probably had little to do with any thoughts about money. It had to do with the aura that surrounds the Final Four and the pressure that players and coaches in a regional final feel.

"In 1985 when we were playing St. John's in the West Regional final, we had the lead with 12 minutes left," said North Carolina State's coach, Jim Valvano. "I wanted to get a time-out right then just so I could point to the scoreboard and say to the kids, 'Now look, we're exactly 12 minutes from the goal we set at the beginning of the season. Twelve minutes from the Final Four.'"

College basketball is rare in that few teams start out the season with the national title as their goal. Most players and coaches will tell you the goal is to get to the Final Four. In no other sport does a quarterfinal game — which is what the regional finals are — mean so much. In no other sport do you cut down a net for reaching the semifinals.

This is not to say that reaching the Final Four is somehow better than winning the national championship, although Dean Smith, North Carolina's coach, used to claim that getting to the Final Four was harder than winning the title. Just reaching the Final Four makes a team, its coaches and its players winners.

and players and coaches who are within a free throw (LSU) or a bad pass (Iowa) of the Final Four but don't get there? How many people remember last year's losing regional finalists? (Navy, Kentucky,

point guard Kenny Smith, on the losing side for the second time in his second regional final last Saturday. "One of my goals was to play in the Final Four. Now, that's gone."

After his team beat Florida in the

**Dean Smith, North Carolina's coach, used to claim that getting to the Final Four was harder than winning the title. Just reaching the Final Four makes a team, its coaches and its players winners. And it goes beyond that.**

North Carolina State, Auburn. Maybe it just has to do with the way the words roll off the tongue. "Final Four" just doesn't make it the way "Final Four" does.

"To be one game away and not make it hurts," said North Carolina

round of 16 on Thursday, Syracuse Coach Jim Boeheim congratulated his players for coming from behind to win. Then he said he told them: "Remember, if you don't win Saturday, this win does us no good, it doesn't mean a thing. If you're going

to lose, you might as well lose in the round of 16 because no one remembers anything you've done unless you get to the Final Four."

Pittsburgh Coach Paul Evans, who took Navy to the final eight a year ago before losing to Duke, remembers the postgame feeling. "We got hammered, so there wasn't any what-ifing or anything," he said. "But you can't escape the feeling that a great opportunity was there and it slipped away. You don't know when you'll get another chance like that when you're just one good game away."

Or one shot away. "If you get to the Final Four, people say you've had a successful season," said Dean Smith, who won his first seven regional finals but has lost his last three. "If you get to the regional final and lose, people just say, 'Well, they had a chance and didn't get there.'"

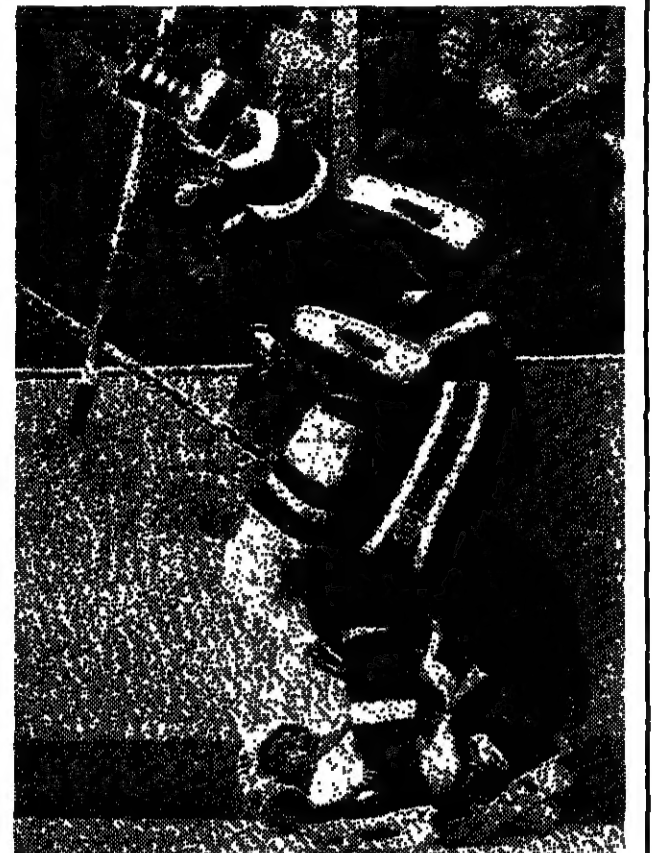
"You can't take one game and say it makes or breaks a season or a career," Kenny Smith insisted Saturday. "You can't measure people, or growth, or any of the other things based on winning or losing one game. But people do that."

They do indeed. Matt Doherty, who played on North Carolina's national championship team in 1982 before graduating in 1984, was at the game Saturday. When he saw Syracuse's 29-12 rebounding edge at halftime, his first reaction was pure instinct: "How can you let that happen to you when you're only 40 minutes from the Final Four? If there's ever a game you suck it up for, it's one like this."

Boeheim, criticized for years because of a mediocre NCAA record, tried to shrug off the importance of the victory for him Saturday. "I'm no better a coach today than I was yesterday," he said. "But because so much emphasis is put on winning, people will perceive me to be a better coach. O.K., if that's the case, I'll take it. I've had it the other way long enough."

The other way is to what-if yourself all summer. North Carolina will always see Kenny Smith's three-point shot that could have tied the Syracuse game running out; Georgetown will remember Providence's amazing late inside; LSU (which made the Final Four in 1986) will recall Rick Calloway's rebound basket and Nikita Wilson's miss; Iowa will see Kevin Gamble's misguided pass to Brad Lohmeier.

Wilson, whose shot that bounced off the rim would have put LSU into the Final Four, said it best: "Getting to the Final Four is the best feeling in the world. This is the worst."



Getting a Leg Up  
New Jersey's Joe Cella resorted to unorthodox defensive tactics in trying to stop Esa Tikkanen shortly after the Oiler wing opened Monday night's scoring at 1:35 of the first period. Edmonton won the National Hockey League game, 7-6.

Court Rejects Players' Appeal  
For Bigger Cut of TV Profits

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected an appeal by major league baseball players seeking the legal right to share millions of dollars in revenue from televised games.

The court, in a one-paragraph opinion, let stand a ruling of last October by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that major league baseball's 26 team owners have a copyright on the telecasts.

The Major League Baseball Players Association said the players were entitled, based on state laws protecting the publicity rights of performers, to share in all TV revenues.

But the 7th Circuit court said federal copyright law pre-empts those state laws. It added that despite over-TV revenue was best left to the bargaining table rather than the courts.

"The players seek a judicial declaration that they possess a right to share in the profits of the appeal," the court said. Its ruling does not give the players "personal rights to the players' performances. The players remain free to attain their objective by bargaining," the appeals court said.

Total television revenues from baseball were estimated in 1985 to have topped \$1.1 billion over a six-year period.

The team owners have agreed in the past to devote about one-third

of the revenue from nationally televised broadcasts to the players' pension fund. But those agreements did not include the millions generated by local telecasts and cable TV coverage.

Copyright laws are aimed at protecting individual creativity from being reproduced without compensation. The appeals court said, it added that the televising of a sports event demands sufficient creativity — the selection of camera angles and use of instant replays, for example — to be covered by copyright law.

The players argued that their performances are not covered by copyright protection because they lack sufficient artistic merit. But the appeals court said that "only a modicum of creativity is required for a work to be copyrightable. Players' performances possess the modest creativity required for copyrightability."

Unions representing players from professional football, basketball, hockey and indoor soccer joined in urging the Supreme Court to overrule the appeals court.

"The copyright law's requirement of 'creative, intellectual or aesthetic labor' is clearly not met by the evanescent performance of an athlete in a sporting event — whether it is Dwight Gooden firing a fastball or Walter Payton running off tackle for a touchdown," the MLPA argued.

U.S. High School Following  
Pros' Pie-in-the-Sky Recipe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Call it trickle-down finance, if you will, but those luxury sky boxes that are a standard feature of pro stadiums have now reached the high school level.

Not surprisingly, the scene is trend-setting California, where Village Christian High in Sun Valley, north of Los Angeles, has become what is believed to be the country's first high school to play copy the fat cat. The private school's new gymnasium, completed last fall, has two fully carpeted enclosed boxes in the balcony, each with tables and 22 fully padded seats. Nestled side by side at one end of the gym, the boxes are the brainchild of the 100-acre (40-hectare) school's sports manager, Terry Spahr, who figured they could do for Village Christians what they do for the pros — raise extra money.

Each seat comes complete with waiter service, for hamburgers and hot dogs from the snack bar, and individual keys for purchasers. Spahr, who dreamed of raising more than \$20,000 a year, would be the boxes would prove irresistible to school boosters, who would be guaranteed preferred seating at every gym event from basketball and volleyball games to school plays and concerts. And unlike big-time stadiums, which generally lease multisite boxes only as a whole at a cost that can exceed \$50,000 a season, Village Christian allows the purchase of individual seats, making a splurge on a luxury location purchase affordable.

"Still, if the early experience is any guide, it may be a while before the movement spreads to other high schools."

When the seats were offered for sale at \$500 a year, the response was so poor that Village Christian had to mark them down to \$250. Even then, there wasn't a stampede. So far, Spahr says, only 14 of the 44 seats have been sold, raising about \$4,000.

## SCOREBOARD

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
CHICAGO—Walt Jaffe, second baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Baltimore Orioles, second baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Baltimore Orioles, second baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
CINCINNATI—Pete Rose, first baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Pittsburgh Pirates, first baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Pittsburgh Pirates, first baseman, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
EDMONTON—Norm Macdonald, left fielder, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Montreal Expos, left fielder, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Montreal Expos, left fielder, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
JACKSONVILLE—Norm Macdonald, left fielder, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

**CLUBS**—Montreal Expos, left fielder, for the purpose of giving him the opportunity to play.

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## Basketball

**NBA Leaders**  
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